BSA
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The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 218 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA'	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,604
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,955
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,, 1926.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,912
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,401
6th Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA ..	8,275
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	
18th March	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
15th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	...
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

16th Sept.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
16th ,,	BANDRA ..	Buseh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
18th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Buseh via Karachi
19th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Mondays have meantime been suspended; but will be resumed on the 28th September.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru,	S. Kuba,	5975	8th Sep.	16th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	20th Sep.	29th Sep.
*Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	660	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22276 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	14 Sept.	25 Sept
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	15 Sept.	24 Sept.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.
Indo Maru	H. Gotoh	5,001	7 Oct.	21 Oct.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	5,751	11 Oct.	25 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like ound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE
Rs. 100
Guaranteed Option Policy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
Head Office: 214, *Hornby Road, Bombay.* *Allum, Bharucha & Co., Managers.*

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.
(Incorporated in India 1896.)
Head Office:—LAHORE.
OTHER OFFICES.

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Bareilly	Ajmer	Rankipore
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Sialkote	Dera Ismail Khan	Amraoti
Rawalpindi	Allahabad	Multan
Agra	Poona	Karachi
Nagpor	Srinagar (Kashmir)	Calcutta Sub-Office.
Bangalore		
Delhi		

Unprecedented results of the Company's operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
Profits DECLARED ABOUT Rs. 6,00,000
Bonuses to Policy Holders:—Rs. 20 per thousand Reversionary Bonus assured per annum under all profit participating Policies whether whole life or Endowment.
INTERMEDIATE BONUS at Rs. 15 per thousand per year also paid to profit participating Policies that become claims during the current quinquennium 1st January, 1924 to 31st December, 1928.
The highest bonus ever declared by any Indian Life Assurance Company.
The Consulting Actuary in his Valuation Report states:—
"The Valuation has again been made upon what may be considered a Stringent Net Premium Basis and at a rate of interest considerably lower than that obtained on the investment. Inspite of this A VERY LARGE SURPLUS has been disclosed and it is possible to recommend AN INCREASED BONUS AT A VERY SATISFACTORY RATE. The Board of Directors, Share Holders and the Policy Holders of the Company may therefore, again be congratulated upon the result of the five years' working."
Prospective assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head, Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.
Branch Secretary.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up
Capital FS0,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welterverdon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

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(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

.% DUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced and energetic OVERSEER of Poona Engineering College on a pay Rs. 125-5-175 plus 35 p.m. horse allowance. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned. D. L. SHAH, President, District Local Board, Panch Mahals, Godhra.
A

WANTED GRADUATE for private tuition near Khalashichakla for two hours. Second language Persian. Apply Box No. 984, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1806

WANTED.—A B. Com., preferably of Bombay to teach Commerce Subjects to the IX, X, 1st Year and 2nd Year College. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to the PRINCIPAL, Jaswant College, Jodhpur.
A 24065

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS and BUYING and SELLING paid AGENTS in every Commercial town. Pay according to ability plus 10 per cent. Commission. Cash Security essential. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1802

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Fastest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Howard College, (B) Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE YOUNGMAN willing to go to Japan as Assistant-Manager, Accountant, or Salesman. Five years business experience. Please write AMRIT LAL, LAXMI-CHAND, MEHETA, Care, Laljee Punshi's Bungalow, Ghat-Koper. (THANA.)
B R1786

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A FINANCING PARTNER for a Cotton Mill in Central India. A good opportunity for investors. For particulars apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 24059

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINNEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
R1750

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Nearly 700 addresses. Universally useful. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, Nadiad.
L R1804

ENGLISH—Complete Course in 48 Lessons. Rupees Ten. Post Box 20, Poona.
L R1803

PERSONAL.

WANTED.—Will some generous magnate help an Indian graduate with a loan of Rs. 12,000 for a very prospective professional study abroad. Landed property worth double the amount mortgaged and interest paid annually. Please apply Box No. 983, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M1803

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3837 of 1923.

JAMNADAS CHHAGANLAL and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TRICUMDAS GOPIKISSON and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be Sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1925 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT "A"

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the Eastern Side of Khetwady Tenth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2118, 2119, New No. A/9223, Old Survey. No. 812 and New Survey 1/5506, 5507 and bounded, on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyebji, on the West by the said Khetwady tenth lane, on the North by the Khetwady Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahomed Essoof Bhaoodin and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2007(1) and Street No. 11.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady tenth lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2006, formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118, 2119, New No. 3A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement (102) one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyabji, on the West by the said Khetwady tenth lane, on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.

LOT "B".

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughbat Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1430, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45, containing by admeasurement (604) six hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vidiaram Mohunji, on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Tulsidas Laldas Jadia, on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendant No. 3 abovenamed, at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C23972

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3709 of 1923.

KHATRI SUMAR ABDUL REHMAN, Plaintiff

vs.

PANDURANG JASWANT CHEMBURKAR & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or land, being non-agricultural Survey No. 25, situate in the village of Chembur, Taluka Salsette, Sub-district Kurla, Dist: Thana, measuring two thousand five hundred and fifty-five square yards be the same little more or less bearing Survey No. 247, Pot No. 10, Akar Rs. 8 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon bounded, on or towards the East partly by vacant ground of Tukaram Makund and partly by vacant ground and building of Sundrabai, widow of Jagannath, on or towards the West and North by grass land belonging to Seth Sunderdas and on or towards the South by the Road from Trombay to Kurla and Sion.

LOT NO. 2.

Land, situate at Mowji Wadhowli, Taluka Salsette Dist: Thana Sub-Dist: Kurla.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring one acre and 10½ gunthas bearing Collector's Survey No. 74, Pot No. 6 and bearing Entry No. 509.

SECONDLY—All those two pieces of field land called Suvaichi Khar bearing:—

Survey Nos. 73. Pot Nos. 2, 4. adm. gunthas 594. Akar. Rs. 3-8-0 and Entry Nos. 499, 501.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of field land called Surai, bearing survey No. 89. Pot No. 1, gunthas 7 3/4. Akar annas 15 and bearing entry No. 607.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of field land called Suvai, bearing Survey No. 89, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 7 3/4, Akar annas 15, bearing entry No. 607.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece of field land called Suvai, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 5, Gunthas 8 1/4 Akar Rupee one and annas two and bearing Entry No. 508.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece of land or Wada called "Bhandaricha" urfe "Vasicha," bearing Survey No. 75, Falni No. 1, Gunthas 14, Akar annas 12 and bearing entry No. 518.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece of field land called Suvai, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 3. Gunthas 23 3/4, Akar rupees three and annas four and bearing Entry No. 506.

EIGHTHLY:—All those six pieces of field and grass lands made into one and bearing numbers and descriptions as follows: that is to say:—

Survey No. 76. Falni No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. adm. Gunthas 64, Akar Rs. 4-5-0. Entry Nos. 518 to 524.

NOTE:—The above Lot No. 2 has been notified for acquisition by Government pursuant to their Notice, dated 1st May, 1922, but possession of 30 gunthas of land out of Survey Nos. 74 and 89 as shown in the Plan filed in the Commissioner's Office has already been taken by Government under Section 17 of the Act. The purchaser will not be entitled to recover the compensation moneys in respect of the said 30 gunthas.

C24064

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A HEAD ACCOUNTANT for the Surat City Municipality on a pay of Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150 or more on an annual increment of Rs. 10.

Candidates should send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 15th October, 1925, stating their age, qualifications, previous experience and other particulars.

The candidate must have necessarily passed the Accountancy examination of any recognised Institution or must have experience of the Government Treasury Office or other similar Institutions. The knowledge of Gujerati language is essential.

The candidate will have to serve on probation for six months or more.

AMRITLAL H. PATEL,
For Chief Officer.
C24059

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 3937 of 1923 (DWARAKADAS GOVERDHANDAS V/s CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and Others) on the 31st day of August 1925, our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien possession, gift inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage, tenement, buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six-hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities called "JAVERBAG" and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gungadas on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the House of Raja Bahadur Shivalal Motilal and on or towards the South by the said property called "JAVERBAG" of the said Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 704 Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1456 and which said property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward "C" Ward Nos. 493, 494 and 495 and Street Nos. 355 to 357-1 and 2 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1356 and was formerly in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj and is now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

Dated this 12th day of September 1925.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24073

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3091 of 1924.

Messrs. COWASJI JEHANGIR AND CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

NARANDAS PURSHOTUM KAPADIA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 22nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on and forming Plot No. 18 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 758 square yards and 8/9 of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779, together with the dwelling house building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2652 (20), Street No. 425 and bounded, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 19, on or towards the West by Sprott Road, on or towards the North by Graham Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C23917

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of Country Spirit for consumption in the Palanpur State for one year, commencing from 1st November, 1925. Forms of the Tender and the supply contract may be obtained from the Excise Officer, Palanpur State. Tenders will be opened on the 25th September, 1925.

A. S. DHAMAN,
Ag. Excise Officer,
Palanpur State.
C24070

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the Company, that the Interest falling due on the seven per cent. Debentures, for the half year ending the 15th September, 1925, will be paid on production of the Interest Coupons duly endorsed, at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, on and after the 15th September, 1925 during business hours.

For the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited.
N. H. BELGAUMVALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 5th September, 1925.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2962 of 1924 (Gulam Mahomed vs. Khatizabai) and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the above suit dated the 19th day of December, 1924, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the under-mentioned property on the premises.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari vacant land or ground, situate on the North side of Falkland Road, admeasuring about two hundred and forty-one square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 492, 164, 493, 164, 536, and 537 New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and Cadastral Survey No. 979 and bounded as follows: on the East by Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane, on the West by Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane, on the South by Falkland Road and on the North by the property of Antum Jivan Nakhwa and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2299, 2300 and 2301 Street Nos. 17, 323, 327 and 329.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS AT MANGALWADY, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 1429 of 1925 (Dhunbaijee vs. Bhicaijee) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Mangalwady, Girgaum Road, the structure of a two storeyed house and corrugated iron sheds, etc., for removal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNET & CO.,

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, advertised for sale on Tuesday, the 15th, September, 1925, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhoni BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS.

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WESTERN INDIA FOOT-BALL ASSOCIATION.

"NADKARNI CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION"

(Open to Indian Teams only)

Entries close Sept. 30th.
Draw Oct. 1st
Opening Match ,, 5th (about)

WELLESLEY HOUSE, Co-operage, Bombay. GUY D ROBINSON Hon. Secy.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

	Liverpool, Sept. 14.
October	12.86+.25
November	12.74+.23
December	12.77+.23
January	12.76+.24
March	12.78+.23
May	12.80+.23

EGYPTIANS.

	Liverpool, Sept. 14.
November	23.35+.40
January	22.50+.35

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Spot Prices.

Description	10-9-25.	3-9-25.
S/Punjab F. G. ..		
Broach P. G. ..		
Kadi Viramgum F. G.	Not quoted.	
Southern G.		

	Futures.	Settlement rates,	
Hedge Contracts	10-9-25	3-9-25	7-9-25
Bengals Dec/Jany.	352	345	346
Broach, Apl/May ..	416	409	410
Omra F.Dec/Jany	397	392	391

Receipts for the week ending 10th September 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1925-26.	Bales. 1924-25.
Bengals	1100	654
Oomras	1691	999
Dholleras	346	239
Broach	..	..
Southerns	5231	3765
Persians	53	68
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	20
East Africans.	3372	799
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	11705	5944

Export for the week ending 10th Sept. 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	285
Continent	4060
China	..
Japan	4100
Coast Ports	519
Total ..	8964
Afloat in harbour Europe	1403
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	3875
Total ..	5278

Receipts from 1st September 1925 to 10th Sept. 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1925-25	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
18818	4790	6678	16872	58989

Exports from 1st September 1925 to 10th Sept. 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
United Kingdom.				
285	714	2319		
Continent			13960	46181
16926	2999	18497		
China				
..	3086	2696	24	1600
Japan				
11599	23993	10983	8228	40877
Coast Ports				
519	979	..	709	556
29320	31771	34495	22921	83214

Total exports by rail 1st instant to 10th instant 122 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th September 1925 4,64,882 Bales.

Exports from Karachi for the week ending 31st ulto. 4,121 Bales.

Exports from Karachi from 1st September to 31st ulto. 9,92,502 Bales.

Exports from Karachi during the corresponding period last year 7,23,007 Bales.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 14 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 0
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 3 9
Century per lb.	1 3 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 4 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 3
Textile per lb.	.....
Phoenix per lb	1 4 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb	1 3 6
Finlay per lb.	1 3 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203	
Rachael per lb	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 3 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 2 0
David per lb.	1 2 0
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Western Mill per lb.	1 3 0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 2 6
Textile (Bicycle)) per lb.	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 4 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 6 0
Phoenix per piece	5 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 6 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5 6 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pahaney	9 9 0
Hindustan	9 11 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 14, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 7 0	12 15
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 50-50	66 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed		10 8 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	58 0 0	11 10 0
Jira	12 0 0	

FORWARD.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 3 3
Wheat, Sept.	8 5 6
Linseed, Sept.	13 4 0
Linseed, May.	13 0 6

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 9
Satara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 0
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	63 4 0
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1¼	63 4 0
Copper, American	1½	63 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63 8 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63 4 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Ready:—21-3-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-2-9, at 6 p.m. 21-2-9.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-2-0, at 6 p.m. 21-2-0.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Ready:—75-2-0
Vaida Asho—Opening 74-3-0, at 6 p.m. 74-3-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-15-0, at 6 p.m. 73-15-0.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 1-0-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-8-0.
Tone—Market quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES, MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 12.

Stockholm	1807
Christiania	2310
Amsterdam	1206
Switzerland	2511
Belgium	11015
Athens	33250

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¾.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5¼.
Rents 5 per cent. 18 3/16.

New York, Sept. 12.

Demand Bills 4.84.37.

London. Sept 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 10330.
Exchange on London in Germany 20353.
Exchange on London in Italy 11896.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 12.

Tin Block £257½.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21½ Sept.-Oct. value.
Linseed Tone slow request.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39/3 Oct.-Dec. paid buyer.
Raw Buyers, etc., 39/3 Jan.-Apl. value.
Linseed Afloat 48,000 tons.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Sept. 9.—The only interesting feature of an otherwise quiet week has been the increase in the offtake of Grey Dhooties which has considerably exceeded expectations. Demand for all classes of goods is usually brisk at this time of the year, but apart from the abovementioned exception, enquiries have not yet reached normal proportions.

With Manchester advices indicating lower prices, the position of stockholders is made more difficult than usual and consequently a certain pressure to sell is noticeable in some directions, while offers for replacements are disappointing.

Grey Shirtings.—The improvement mentioned last week has not been maintained, sales have declined considerably and value have again depreciated. Holders of stocks are faced with heavy losses but even at the sacrifices they are prepared to make, they are unable to influence sales.

Grey Dhooties.—Selling has been very encouraging and although, in view of Home advices, dealers have not thought it advisable to raise their limits clearances have been much better than anticipated. Stocks all round are now fairly low and enquiry for shipment is expected to shortly commence.

Whites.—The market is quiet and dull, with neither local nor up-country demand in evidence. Prices of some qualities of Mulls and Nainsooks have declined about 1 anna 6 pies. Some forward business is reported at very low rates.

Miscellaneous.—This section has been neglected both as regards retail sales and "to arrive" parcels, and values remain unchanged.

Yarns.—Moderate sales have been effected but no offers for replacements are recorded, although Home prices have been reduced.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/7/0 to 1/15/0.
Grey Shirting 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13, 7 lbs. Rs. 9/8/0 per piece.
Grey Shirting 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 12/10/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13/4/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 15 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16/2/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 17 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7/12/0 per piece.

The prices quoted below are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirting 40,000 36 by 40 Rs. 26/8/0 per piece.
Wh. Shirtings 98 36 by 40 Rs. 20/8/0 per piece.
Wh. Shirtings 99, 36 by 40, R. 21/8/0 per piece.
Wh. Shirtings Raja 36 by 40, Rs. 9/2/0 per piece.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little improvement to report in our Local Yarn Market which remains dull. The offtake is small with only a poor demand from up-country centres and although stocks are on the low side values are unchanged.

Sales at cheap rates have been effected for early delivery by local Mils, but very little enquiry is in evidence for shipment and China continues to show no interest.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3/10 to Rs. 3/14.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3/12 to R. 4/1.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 3/15 to Rs. 4/3.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4/3 to Rs. 4/7.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 4/11/6.
Mule 22s. R. 4/11 to Rs. 4/15.

COAL.

The demand for steam coal continues to be of a dull character, and although values are at the bottom, buyers are still holding aloof apparently hoping they will be able to make better arrangements later. With respect to slack, the demand is somewhat meagre, as an outcome of the general industrial depression.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7/8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5/8 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/8.

10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

The following is Messrs J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Calcutta Sept 8.—Heavy Goods.—Values have improved during the interval. A moderate trade has been transacted in Hy. C.'s for forward delivery while a small covering business has been done in Corn sacks, for September:—

For the U. K. and Continent.—Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45, Hy. C.'s (48 x 29) for October/November at Rs. 61 basis, for November at Rs. 62 basis; Twill Sacking 22"/13 ozs. (8 x 8) for September/October at Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 24-10-0 27"/14 ozs. (6 x 8) for October at Rs. 25-4-0; Ore Bags (28 ozs.), for October at Rs. 51, for January at Rs 50: Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) for October at Rs. 72; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 84-8-0 for October/December at Rs. 81-12-0 to Rs. 82-12-0, for November at Rs. 82-8-0

For Egypt and the Levant—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs. for October at Rs. 72, for October/December and January/March at Rs. 71: Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for September at Rs. 147 to Rs. 152.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 71-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 71.

For the Colonies.—Cornsack for Ready at Rs. 638-0, for September at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 65 to Rs. 64-8-0, for October at Rs. 62-8-0, to Rs. 65-4-0 to Rs. 64, for November/December at Rs. 63.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s for Ready at Rs. 62-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 63 to Rs. 63-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 62-8-0, for October/March at Rs. 63; A. Twills for September at Rs. 77 to Rs. 76.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 61-4-0, for September at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 63, for October/December at Rs. 63 to Rs. 64, for January/March at Rs. 63 to Rs. 64.

Hessians.—Interest during the week has been chiefly confined to 11 porter cloth for near shipment, and a good business has been done with River Plate buyers at hardening rates. Other positions advanced in sympathy and a fair trade has resulted for October/March.

Towards the close Final Jute Forecast figures of a certain number of districts were issued shewing a decrease. The market became excited and Speculators were keen buyers at higher rates, but Mills generally are not disposed to sell.

9 Porters for Read at Rs. 17-15 to Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 19, for September at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-8-0 to R. 18-7-0 to Rs. 19 for October/December at Rs. 18-1-0, to Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 19, for January/March at Rs. 17-14 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-12-0.

50"—10 ozs. for September at Rs. 22-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 23, for January/March at Rs. 22-12-0.

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" ex 8/40 for September/October at Rs. 38-12-0.

Hessian sBag 56" x 28" ex 8/40 for September/October at Rs. 40-12-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 23-5-0 to Rs. 24 to Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 24 to Rs 24-8-0, for September at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 24 to Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-8-0 for October/December at Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 23-6-0 to Rs. 24, for January/March at Rs. 22-6-0 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22-14-0 to Rs. 23-8-0.

45"/11 ozs. for October at Rs. 25 to Rs. 24-12-0, for October/December and January/March at Rs. 24-8-0.

40"/12 ozs. for September at Rs. 25-12-0 basis.

LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the first Annual Report of this new Insurance Company of Lahore for the year ending April 1925 we find that in the very first year of its existence it has shown excellent work. It has already secured business worth Rs. 23 lakhs and established agencies in almost all the important towns of the Punjab, in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sindh, United Provinces, Delhi and Rajputana, Bombay, Behar, Assam and Madras. In spite of the enormous amount of work thus entailed and the necessary preliminary expenses, the management, by strict and vigilant economy, have kept down expenditure within very narrow limits and have shown a surplus balance even in the first year. The Company has on their Board of Directors such men of proved merit as Lala Lajpat Rai as Chairman of the Board and Mr. K. Santanam as the Managing Director.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH WORKMEN.

The Bombay Telegraph workmen met on Sunday last at Hira Bag in the evening under the auspices of their Union when Mr. Jhabvala occupied the chair. The report of the working of the Union for the last year was read and adopted in the course of which it was stated that the Union has a membership of 300 and 12 meetings of the Managing Committee were held; these were satisfactorily attended by the members. At these meetings mainly the monthly reports and accounts were passed and questions degarding the heirs of the members living and dead were discussed. Besides petitions were sent to superior authorities in connection with Superior Service, Increase in Pension, and Increment of Khatri Allowance and similar other work was done.

The following resolution was then adopted and passed among others:—"That the meeting feels deep regret at Government's regardlessness towards the rights of telegraph servants over superior service like postmen as both the departments are under one and the same control."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

August, 13.

That the Government crop report, issued on Saturday, has done nothing to dispel the uncertainty surrounding production possibilities is apparent from the erratic price fluctuations of the past few days. The condition figure of 65.6 was unexpectedly low but failed to stimulate bullish enthusiasm. Reasons for this, we think, are to be found in the widely expressed opinions that the beneficial rains which occurred at the end of last month came too late for their effect to be accurately reflected in the report and that in view of the increasing crop movement, the volume of new contracts may soon attain such proportions as to make their absorption improbable except at a considerable decline from present levels. With the first of these opinions, we are quite in accord but it should be borne in mind that the drouth area of south central Texas is practically beyond relief and that in north Georgia, as well as in much of the Piolment section of the Carolinas, rapid deterioration is taking place owing to lack of moisture.

The bearish potentialities of hedge selling are unquestioned, but there is a distinct doubt, as to the extent to which producers may avail themselves of the protection offered by the futures markets at present levels. Financially, the South appears to be in an excellent condition. Farmers, as a whole, have liquidated their outstanding debts and supplies of old crop cotton remaining on their hands are very small. They are well aware that August is the most critical month in the life of the cotton plant, that the drouth situation in Texas and in the Piedmont area does not point to any burdensome surplus production and that, although trade demand at present is small, there is no reason to expect that manufacturing activity during the next twelve months will compare unfavorably with that of the past season. Taking these points into consideration, along with the fact that the southern half of Texas, which usually supplies the bulk of early hedge selling, will have a comparatively small production, there seems to be a pronounced possibility that the volume of hedging pressure during the next few weeks will be below the expectations of those bearishly inclined.

General anticipation of a crop in excess of 14,000,000 bales has had two important results: a large speculative short interest has accumulated and the trade have been decidedly apathetic with regard to providing for their future requirements. It seems probable, therefore, that, in the event of a downward revision of crop estimates being necessitated either by unfavorable weather developments or by increased weevil damage, trade buying and short covering may cause a sharp advance. We favor purchases on recessions.

COFFEE.

Following a further period of buying, mostly for foreign account, the market developed an easier tendency on profit taking and lower cost and freight offers from Brazil. Bullish factors continue to predominate, but, despite the continued strength of the local spot situation and reports that the most important coffee-growing States of Brazil will co-operate in restricting exports, we can see no reason for anticipating a shortage of supplies and prefer sales on bulges.

SUGAR.

As usually happens after a general buying movement by local refiners, the spot market weakened, promoting renewed liquidation of futures and checking the demand for refined. A considerable volume of September long liquidation is believed to overhang the local market and with Europe reporting easier conditions, sentiment continues bearish. However, the position of Cuban holders has been strengthened by the disposal of almost all the available supplies of Porto Rican and Philippine sugars and we think that no further decline of consequent is likely.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Following the recent sharp break in Wheat, which was accentuated by the lack of any important export demand, the belief that both American and Canadian crop prospects had been over-estimated caused a renewal of outside support and with attention again being given to the strength of the cash situation and to the continuance of light receipts, much of the loss was regained. We look for a considerable increase in the movement of spring wheat in the near future and unless export demand materially improves, we would take advantage of strong markets to make sales. Corn was influenced by the occurrence of generous rains over much of the belt and although, from a number of sections, reports have been received that the precipitation was too late to be of material benefit, sentiment is inclined to be bearish. The course of prices will depend to a considerable extent on the marketing policy of producers, but at present we see no reason to change our view that prices are likely to work moderately higher.

A. NORDEN AND CO.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the Railway workers has forwarded a long Memorial to the Government, Railway authorities and Members of the Legislative Assembly in the course of which he has made a strong case in favour of the poor railway employees of Bombay with regard to the following most important points viz. Gratuity, Reduction in men and wages, Holidays, Equal pay for equal work. The system of giving contract be abolished and piece work substituted. Sickness, Leave, Railway passes, Recognition of Union, Bribery, and Promotion.

Feel young again.

Each year brings increasing loss of vigour. You lose grip on things you treasure most. Feel young again by commencing a course of RADIOSAN—the great rejuvenator. It restores energy and vitality to the whole of the human body, bestowing on the user a feeling of abounding health.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE

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of 26 years *fame all over the world*

Your specific for Asthma was given to my daughter which worked miracles on her health and relieved her sufferings from her infancy although the specific was given to her on 22nd year of her age. There is no sign of Asthma, since she used it in the month of December, 1918, or for about 18 months. I am greatly obliged to you as a father for relieving her from the clutches of Asthma. many thanks for same.

Yours Sincerely,

K. SESHIAH NAIDU,

16th November, 1918.

Permanent Way Inspector on B. N. Railway Post Nanpada Ry. Station Ganjam, Madras Presidency.

Address:—

Messrs K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros. Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

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4

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam, Bengal and a few showers are again reported from the Deccan. A feeble depression has formed over South-east Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, and local in Assam, Bengal and South Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in the East Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Akyab two inches; Moulmein and Kyaukpyu four; Rangoon and Toungo one; Yamethin one and a half; Dhubri four Darjeeling five; Cox's Bazaar and Barisal one and a half; and Kulna two.

Forecast.—Increase in Bengal.—A. P.

FLOOD SITUATION IN PATNA DIST.

RANCHI, Sept. 14.

Latest reports received regarding the floods in the district of Patna show that there has been no loss of life or cattle in floods which are now receding. Timely precautions were taken by the authorities and rescue boats were made available immediately. The road to Bihta is reported to be open, but the East Indian Railway Line between Bihta and Koilwar is still breached. District authorities are visiting the affected areas.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 13th

Hour of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr inches		29.815
Temperature of Air	80.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75 6	"
Dew Point	73.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	79%	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5 6	
Maximum temperature of Air	86 5	"
Minimum do. do	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, S, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind from one night to midnight	165	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	3.19	"
Do, do year	49 90	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Sept.	0 11	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 14th September 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punab.—Skies are mostly clear. Vapour in air is in excess in the south-western districts and in defect generally elsewhere. Day temperature was higher than usual in the east of the province; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme southeast of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the western districts; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature was almost normal except at Kotah, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the inland districts. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal in the south-western districts; night temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11deg. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature remained almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86deg. 5in. (2deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 76 deg. 4in. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.24in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.12in. Skies are heavily clouded over south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is locally in dfect in the west of the division. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak and has caused only a few light falls of rain in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Elsewhere weather has been practically dry.

Forecast.—No important change in weather conditions is likely to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th September 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in Burma and northeast India and a few showers are reported from the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu two inches; Bassein one and half; Akyab three; Diamond Island, Toungoo, Myitkyina, Tezpur, Cherrapunji one; Chittagong three; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Balasore two; Purnea one and a half; Gulbarga one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER 1925

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	0.99	1.29	—0.30	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.40	4.86	—2.46	7.20
Rawalpindi	—	24.19	21.33	+2.86	34.77
Lahore	—	15.85	14.25	+1.60	19.65
Hissar	—	14.11	10.54	+0.65	14.47
Ambala	—	30.99	21.43	+9.56	30.42
Delhi	—	18.94	20.44	—1.50	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	29.6	21.89	+7.7	26.90
Mainpuri	..	19.03	21.31	—7.72	27.07
Jhansi	—	29.55	30.48	+0.93	36.17
Cawnpore	—	10.68	9.12	+1.56	35.92
Allahabad	—	55.68	31.27	+2441	39.01
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	4.17	2.19	+1.98	3.68
Karachi	—	3.40	5.82	—2.42	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner		5.89	8.90	—3.0	11.74
Ajmer	—	8.69	17.06	—8.37	20.62
Jaipur	..	11.22	20.51	—9.30	24.21
Kotah	—	20.51	24.5	—3.99	25.21
Mount Abu	—	37.02	54.42	—17.40	60.71
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	2.96	12.65	—9.69	14.39
Dwarka	..	8.75	12.15	—3.40	13.52
Veraval	0.02	16.76	10.41	+6.35	18.80
Rajkot	—	9.18	22.51	—13.33	26.25
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.33	16.09	—1.76	21.21
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.06	24.54	35.68	—11.14	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.87	25.75	—3.88	28.85
Deesa	—	13.04	22.12	—9.08	24.74
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	21.54	25.57	—4.8	29.14
Indore	—	16.59	27.19	—10.6	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	57.70	46.60	+1090	55.11
Saugor	..	46.98	38.0	+7.9	44.96
Hoshangabad	..	37.69	41.66	—3.97	48.82
Khandwa	..	14.76	24.0	—9.24	29.03
Akola	..	17.47	23.68	—6.18	31.36
Amraoti	..	30.92	24.91	—3.99	33.06
Nagpur	..	49.80	38.90	+1094	45.97
Chanda	..	34.96	41.57	—6.61	51.96
Raipur	..	55.98	40.58	+1512	50.83
Konkan—Bombay	0.11	47.26	62.64	—1538	70.08
Ratnagiri	0.03	67.82	85.80	—2108	99.98
Mormugao	0.04	72.78	82.0	—9.20	94.96
Karwar	..	108.98	103.24	+0.70	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	12.36	15.12	—2.76	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.24	11.57	19.85	—8.28	22.33
Poona	—	9.15	17.4	—8.32	27.11
Sholapur	—	11.96	18.26	—6.30	28.46
Bijapur	..	6.40	11.06	—4.66	20.96
Belgaum	—	36.5	39.20	+0.32	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	4.16	20.24	—9.18	27.55
Nizamabad Indur	..	23.16	31.87	—8.71	40.08
Hyderabad	0.12	14.43	24.10	—6.6	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	—	117.12	92.3	+14.9	123.08
Calicut	—	98.1	88.73	+1142	117.16
Cochin	—	57.30	98.6	—1131	114.65
Trivandrum	—	20.05	25.9	—6.82	64.0
Ceylon—Colombo	—	22.81	18.53	+3.98	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	—	20.35	24.04	—0.69	41.64
Bellary	—	2.48	8.31	—5.83	20.61
Cuddapah	..	15.85	15.60	0.25	31.25
Madras	..	11.54	12.98	—1.34	50.74
Bangalore	..	9.55	16.75	—6.20	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.54	4.86	—1.32	22 29
Trichinopoly	—		8.80		34.18
Negapatam	0.03	4 22	8.81	—4.59	54.89

REVOLUTION IN PRINTING.

DAWN OF A CAMERA COMPOSING ERA

Described by an official of the London Society of Compositors to the "Daily Herald as "a most ingenious device," a new invention, called the August-Hunter Camera-Composer, which foresnadows the dawn of a photo-composing era, was demonstrated in London on August 13th last.

It is claimed that this new application of photography will cause something akin to a revolution in the art of printing, by reason of the fact that metal type is rendered obsolete.

For metal is substituted a film, on which letters, figures, etc., have been photographed. By means of a keyboard, operated like a typewriter, letters and characters from a "master film" are projected, one by one, on to a sensitised photographic film-base, and photographed. When developed, the film corresponds to the set-up metal, or type line, of a modern composing machine.

Different sizes of type are secured by automatically adjusting the focus of the lens of the camera which projects the master film, and a single spool of master film (two inches in diameter) contains the equivalent of 2,700 complete sets of type.

"This extraordinary variety of type" said the official of the London Society of Compositors, "is the most amazing part of the new invention. It is a wonderful thing but it will be a long time before it ousts the linotype and monotype, which must continue to hold their own—at any rate, in newspaper offices—on account of their great all-round superior speed."

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67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DADABHAI CENTENARY.

CELEBRATIONS IN NAVSARI.

A Navsari correspondent writes:—

"Though Dadabhai Naoroji was born in Bombay, Navsari is the home of his forefathers and it was in the fitness of things that a unique celebration was held in Navsari. Dr. Jehangir B. Dordi, a member of his Dordi family organised the function. The local Town Hall was profusely decorated and a portrait of the G.O.M. was set in a frame with electric lights all round it. The Former granted by the Moghul Emperor Jehangir granted to Dadabhai's ninth ancestor in 1618 A.D. was prominently displayed. The G.O.M.'s granddaughters Perinben and Khorsedben had specially come to Navsari with Jamnaben to attend the gathering. Mr. G. K. Nariman was also there. The Hall was packed with ladies and gentlemen. The Suba Mr. Manilal Nanavati and Mr. J. K. Kabraji late Collector of Surat were also present. At the special request of the Suba, the chaid was given to Mr. Kabraji as he had come in contact with the G.O.M. The chairman made a lengthy speech giving a detailed view of Dadabhai's life work, emphasiging the many points in his career which were worthy of emolution by the rising generation. He said Navsari had special cause to take pride in as being his ancestral home. He quoted from Mr. R. B. Paymaster's book how Dadabhai's ancestors had at one time or another been distinguishing themselves by their industry and how they had rendered important services to their community. He exhorted the hearers to follow in the footsteps of the "G.O.M."

Dr. Dordi then read letters and telegrams from Mahatma Gandhiji, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Shastri, Mr. Jayakar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Dewan of Baroda and others.

The High Priest of the Parsis made an eloquent speech. He said the Parsis while first landing at Sanjan in India 1295 years ago promised the Hindu King that they would be the friends of India, and that Dadabhai and Pherozeshaw Mehta had fulfilled that pledge.

Mr. Manekji K. Patel gave his reminiscences of his personal contact with the G.O.M. in an interesting speech.

Mr. Shethji Vakil, the leader of the local Bar, eulogised the Dada's services.

Mr. Sadruddin made a speech in which he eulogised the services of the G.O.M. and of the Parsee community in general in various ways for the uplift of the motherland. He said Dadabhai had helped many Mussalmans in public life and that the Parsee community deserved well of the sister communities.

Mr. G. K. Nariman said Dadabhai when living was misrepresented and maligned by the Anglo-Indian papers. Such was also the case with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, with Deshbandhu Das and when they died, then only would the Anglo-Indian papers speak well of them. He exhorted the Indians not to be discouraged by this policy of the interested papers. The speaker exhorted the audience not mind such interested vilification but to go forward with a clean conscience in the service of the motherland.

The Suba said people tried after doing work for some time, but Dadabhai was not tried after sixty years of strenuous work for the good of his country, and he exhorted his hearers to follow the example of the G.O.M.

Dr. Dordi then exhibited the casket which had been presented by the town of Navsari to Dadabhai Naoroji in 1893, when he had come to India to preside at the Lahore Congress. It was inscribed: "To Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. from his fellow townsmen of Navsari, 1893." It was a lovely casket.

The Chairman announced that a scheme was on foot to erect a statue or bust of Dadabhai in a suitable place in Navsari and that nearly a thousand rupees had been already collected privately. It is to be hoped that all residents of Navsari will give their quota to the fund."

BELGAUM NOTES.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 8.

The Ganpati Festival terminated on the 1st September. The closing function was the most inspiring and most imposing in recent years. During the ten days of the celebrations, public lectures on current political topics were daily delivered before the ingerent Ganpatis. Amongst the distinguished speakers from outside were Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe and Vir Vamanrao of Berar, Sjt. Karandikar, joint Editor of the "Kesari" and Sjt. Rangarao Diwaker of Dharwar, besides Mr. Kothari, M.L.C., of Pandharpur. Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande delivered a series of lectures on Khadi. The remarkable feature of this year was that people showed great enthusiasm and patience to hear all sides of the question about the future of the country.

The proposed transfer of the control of the Municipal Schools to the District Local Board, is still agitating the public mind. Opinion is keenly divided not on the desirability or otherwise of the transfer but on the point of raising the requisite funds by additional taxation in view of the financial condition of the rate-payers.

STREET LIGHTING BY ELECTRICITY.

The lighting of the Municipal streets until now has been of the old antiquated type. The Municipality has been able to modernise itself in this matter at least. It has approved of a scheme for lighting the streets by electricity and has made arrangements therefore with a local electric supply company. The matter is only awaiting settlement of details.

Over 24,000 Physicians have answered

YES!

One and all of these medical men would tell you that Sanatogen will revitalize you and those dear to you. They have, each of them, written us, watching case after case, how surely and steadily Sanatogen rebuilds impoverished nerve cells, enriches the blood, restores normal digestion and uplifts and reinforces the entire system. Couple with this the grateful testimony of the host of people who have gained new joy in life with the aid of Sanatogen, and the conclusion is inevitable.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YOUNG (U.S. Army) writes:

"I find Sanatogen wonderful for building up a run-down system. I can cheerfully recommend it to those who may be suffering from fatigue and nervousness."

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HIGH COURT.

DEFAMATION BY ACCUSED.

QUESTION OF "PRIVILEGE."

Whether an accused person and witnesses are liable for prosecution in respect of defamatory statements made by them in judicial proceedings was the interesting point discussed during the hearing, before Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonker, of an application made by Bai Shanta for revision of the order passed by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on appeal, had confirmed the decision of the First Class Magistrate of Nadiad dismissing her complaint of defamation against the opponents.

This case arose out of a previous case in which the applicant had charged Malek Umrao, the first opponent, with having assaulted her and outraging her modesty. Umrao in his defence had stated that he was for a long time past on terms of illicit intimacy with her, and the other opponents had given evidence to corroborate the defence theory. But the Second Class Magistrate of Thasra who tried that case disbelieved the defence and convicted Umrao who was fined Rs. 151, or in default sentenced t six months, rigorous imprisonment.

Subsequently Bai Shanta filed the present case of defamation against Umrao and his witnesses. She stated that the allegations made by them in the previous case had injured her moral character, and her husband had refused to resume marital relations with her until she was re-habilitated by criminal proceedings against the opponents. She also charged them with criminal intimidation, alleging that while the previous case was pending the first opponent had threatened her that unless she withdrew the case, he was going to put up a defence that would ruin her reputation.

The Magistrate observed that in a case of outraging a woman's modesty, it was but natural for the accused to say that he was on terms of illicit intimacy with her. His statement was quite relevant to his defence, and was therefore privileged under exception 9 to Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The depositions of the witnesses who being relevant to the defence were covered by the same exception. If they had given false evidence, it was for the Second Class Magistrate of Thasra before whom the evidence was given, to take proceedings against them for perjury. But so far as the applicant was concerned, she could not prosecute them for defamation. He therefore dismissed the complaint.

The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad to whom an appeal was preferred by the applicant, refused to interfere on the ground that the Bombay decisions were in favour of giving an accused person and witnesses absolute privilege, though the Calcutta High Court's rulings gave them only a *qualified* privilege, i.e., a privilege that could be claimed only after proving their "bona-fides." The Sessions Judge, however, directed the Nadiad Magistrate to proceed with the applicant's complaint of criminal intimidation.

The applicant then applied to the High Court in revision.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the applicant, Mr. S. R. Parulkar for the opponents, and M. S. S. Patkar, the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Divatia pointed out that as regards the privilege of witnesses, the Bombay decisions were contradictory, and it was necessary to refer it to the Full Bench for a final and authoritative decision. As for the privilege of the accused, there was no specific case. He urged the Court either to hold that the accused had only a qualified privilege, or to refer the point to a Full Bench.

The Government Pleader left the matter in the hands of the Court.

Their Lordships thought that in the absence of conclusive decisions by the Bombay High Court on these points, it was necessary to refer them to the Full Bench They, therefore, directed accordingly.

CONTRACTORS' "CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE."

JURY'S VERDICT IN ELECTROCUTION TRAGEDY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Coroner, concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Rama Raghu, a labourer in the employ of G.I.P. Railway, who died of an electric shock on the 21st ultimo.

The evidence showed that the deceased was working at the Cotton Depot Station in the Harbour Branch of G.I.P. Railway on the day in question. An old fencing was being removed from the platform when an explosion was heard and the deceased fell down dead on the spot. At that time some persons were hoisting an iron girder near the edge of the platform almost underneath the electric wire of the trains.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by electric shock. The jury remarked that the contractors who were erecting the iron shed at the Cotton Green Station were criminally negligent in not providing adequate supervision knowing that their work lay so close to the line of the electric wire of the railway.

The jury regretted to observe that the police of the G.I.P. Railway had shown a lamentable lack of diligence in conducting sufficient investigations in the case.

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B1754

MUNICIPALITY BLAMED.

JURY'S VERDICT ON HOUSE COLLAPSE TRAGEDY.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Gaiya Khan, a Pathan coachman residing at Carnac Road who died on the 7th instant as a result of the collapse of a house at Beef Lane under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Hormusji D. Pastakia, Building Inspector, Bombay Municipality, deposed that the rear wall and a portion of the side wall of the building were in a ruinous condition, and they were pulled down by the landlord under a notice issued by the Municipality. Since April, 1925, he saw the building casually twice. The props appeared to be all right then. He was not in a position to say whether the rains in August and September 1924 and the rains this year had affected the stability of the props. He had seen the spot where the deceased was said to have been hit by a piece of timber. The landlord had not applied to the Buildings Department to erect the walls which had been pulled down. If he had applied the Municipality would not have raised any objection provided the byelaws of the Municipality had not been infringed.

The jury returned a death caused by fracture of the skull. The jury were of opinion that the Bombay Municipality having virtually acquired the house, portion of which to their knowledge were in a ruinous condition ought to have exercised adequate supervisions over the structure.

A FATAL DOSE OF PHENYLE.

A verdict of death by pneumonia as a result of phenyle poisoning and returned at an inquest held on the body of Manibai (25) a sweeper.

It appears that Manibai was suffering from fever for a long time. On the 2nd instant her husband took her to the J. J. Hospital as she vomitted some dark matter. Later on, the husband was told by his daughter that Manibai had taken phenyle. Asked why she had taken phenyle she said that she had done so believing it to be medicine. She died of phenyle poisoning on Saturday.

FATAL FALLS.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the base of skull, as the result of his having fallen down on the ground in a state of great bodily weakness due to continuous fever was returned at an inquest held over the body of Abdul Waheb Sheriff (45).

The evidence showed that on the 10th instant the deceased was returning from a latrine when he felt giddy and fell down. A neighbour who was washing his clothes at the water-tap, picked him up and had him removed to his room. Later on the police were informed and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday. The deceased was a native of Madras and had no relatives in Bombay. He was sailing for a long time.

Gaiya, a Hindu lad aged 12 years who working in the Princes' Dry Dock on the 11th instant. At about 10-30, he along with another labourer Mangoo Abdul was climbing the iron ladder of a ship in the dock. Mangoo, who was preceding Gaiya, fell off and got on Gaiya and both of them were thrown on the stone flagged pavement of the dock. Gaiya had his head injured. He was taken in a motor ambulance car to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. On the next day (Saturday) soon after midday Gaiya died. A post mortem examination was performed when a blood clot was seen on the left hemisphere of the brain.

At an inquest held over his body on Sunday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, a verdict of death due to compression of the brain following internal haemorrhage was brought.

PANDIT MOTILAL CONGRATULATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 14.

The Yeotmal District Association has congratulated Pandit Motilal Nehru by wire in bringing about unity amongst the Assembly members and for piloting the amendment on the Muddiman Committee resolution successfully and putting forth the national demand in unmistakable terms. The Association has also requested the Government of India by wire to give effect to the amended resolution which embodies the national demand supported by all political parties.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCOUTS RECEIVE MR. VENKATESWARAN.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, visited the rally of the several Municipal School Packs and Scouts of Bombay in the company of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, who has been recently appointed their District Commissioner. Nearly 500 Scouts and Cubs had come together, and it was a delightful sight to see the smart cubs, just of the cub age giving them Grand Howl, meaning "Leader, we will do our best" and to see the Boy Scouts giving a display of their various stunts, including various games and even bridge building. The Provincial Secretary went round the various troops and packs, and after giving each some advice, gave a talk to the scouters and cubbers assembled. In the course of his address, he stated how the Bombay Municipal Corporation had taken a bold and noble step in the matter of organising cubbing and scouting under its auspices, and how in doing so it had done a piece of work which was of far-reaching importance. He asked all scouters present to do their best for a movement so potent for good, and prove to the Corporation that they did well in launching on their scheme.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

SIX PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES SUGGEST MRS. NAIDU.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

Ajmer, Delhi, Bombay, Bengal, Gujarat and the Punjab Provincial Congress Committees have suggested Mrs. Naidu for the Congress Presidentship. The other Committees have not so far sent the final selections.

Applications for enrolment in the volunteers list are pouring in from the Hindu University, Benares, the Lucknow University, and the local colleges.

Mr. Shitla Sahai, Secretary, Exhibition Department, has come to Cawnpore for organising work. Mr. Raikishan Das, Benares, has volunteered to organise a Fine Arts Gallery.

A general meeting of the Reception Committee is to be held on the 30th September.

One of the chief features of this year's Congress is the organisation of a Volunteers Band.

The Local Congress Committee has decided to put forward its own candidates for contesting the Municipal seats.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU NOMINATED BY B. P. C. C

The General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday last at the Congress House, when Shrimati Sarojini Naidu presided.

The Committee passed a condolence resolution regretting the death, at an early age, of Svt. Govindji Vasonji, a former member of the Committee.

Shrimati Sarajini Naidu was finally nominated for the selection of the President of the ensuing Indian National Congress to be held at Cawnpore.

It was also decided to observe the 2nd prox. as the date of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

NEXT MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.

The Committee then passed resolutions placed before them by the Council after consultation with the Executive of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party re the following General Municipal election:

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee do co-operate with the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party for the purpose of contesting seats at the forthcoming General Election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Between the two bodies, as far as possible, all the 76 elected seats should be contested. The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party allocating 38 seats, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the remaining. Every candidate nominated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall sign the declaration (as framed by the Committee.)

The next four resolutions provide for the appointment of an Joint Board and its powers and about the fee to be charged to the candidates.

Every Congress candidate on his election shall be bound during the term of his office as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be a member of the National Congress Municipal Party which shall be an organisation consisting of members of the Corporation only. It shall be open to the Party to frame rules and regulations for the purpose of conducting its own business: provided that it shall be bound to accept and act upon any mandate that may be issued on questions of general policy by the Indian National Congress or the All-India Congress Committee. The following gentlemen shall represent the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the Joint Board referred to above:—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, B. G. Kher, Manilal D. Nanavati, N. H. Belgaumwalla, Jehangir B Patel, Jamnadas C. Errunza and Rustomji N. Bapasola.

The Selection Committee be appointed for inviting applications from intending candidates and shall, on or before the 8th prox. complete the selection of candidates and allocation of seats and forward to the joint board for their information the list of candidates. The decision of the Selection Committee on all points which may arise before shall be final."

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

In this connection the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. in a further letter writes:—

Applications are invited from candidates intending to join the National Congress Municipal Party as candidates for the ensuing elections. All particulars as regards rules, regulations and declaration form etc. can be had from the undersigned at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, on any day between 8-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KARNATAK ALSO SUGGESTS MRS. NAIDU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, September 14.

A special meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was held at Gadag yesterday. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was nominated for the Presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress. The meeting further recommended the repealing of the present Act 7th of the Congress constitution and substituting 4 annas or 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn in the alternative per year as franchise. The meeting also appointed a sub-committee about the Karnatak Unification movement, sanctioning Rs. 1,000 for expenses. A deputation will proceed to Madras to see the Select Committee of the Andhra University Bill on the 28th instant and to protest against the Andhra activities at Bellary.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CUP.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS BEAT ARMY DETAILS.

On Monday the Lancashire Fusiliers beat the Army Details by three goals to one. The match was rather a tame affair as the visitors did not come up to expectations. In the first five minutes the Fusiliers drew first blood through Veale. The local halves were playing well and holding back a passing set of forwards who however snapped badly in front of goal. Ten minutes before the interval Whitworth netted another goal and a few minutes after this Calvert in tackling Mercer and attempting to clear, allowed the ball to cross the goal line for the third goal. In the second half the Details improved and had a fair share of the attack. Ten minutes before the end Waddle sent in a good cross pass from the left which was well headed by Sparks past the Fusiliers goalie. Elated by this success the Details strove hard to mend their fortunes and full time still found them trying hard.

Lancashire Fusiliers:—Hawkins; Smith and Gill; Hulse, Whitworth and Price; Walters, Coswell, Veale, Mercer and Connolly.

Army Details.—McAuley; Calvert and South; Taylor, Hardy and Snow; Tuck, Smith, Sparks, Court and Waddle.

Referee:—F. W. Thornback, Esq.

LESLIE RUNING CUP.

The North Staffords beat the Colaba United in the sprint, securing the three first places, 1. Steel (13 3/5 secs.) 2. Charlton; 3. Cox.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Rovers Cup.—Royal West Kents versus Hindu Gymkhana 5-30 p.m.

Leslie Cup Sprint.—Lancashire Fusiliers versus Army Details 6 p.m.

MOTOR-CYCLISTS GRAND PRIX.

LONDON September 14.

Monza.—At the first Grand Prix meeting of the International Federation of Motor-cyclist clubs, Porter (Great Britain) on a New Gerrard won the 250 cubic centimetre category covering two hundred kilometres in one hour 46 minutes 27 1-5 seconds. Vaga. Nuvolari and Revelli (Italians) won, respectively, the 175, 350 and 500 cubic centimetre categories.—Reuter's Special.

ALL INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Sept. 14.

As it was invited at Belgaum it has been finally decided to celebrate the 2nd session of the All India Non-Brahmin Congress at Amraoti in Berar in the coming X'mas. To consider everything about the Congress and its president there will be a meeting at Amraoti on the 20th instant of all Non-Brahmin leaders in the province under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Deputy President of the Nagpur Legislative Council. Mr. Bagade of Poona and Madras, Non-Brahmin leaders, will also attend. Special invitations have been sent to all concerned, but all interested are hereby cordially invited to attend the meeting.

PURITY MISSION.

The Purity Mission Society, has issued its report of six months ending 31st August 1925. The following are a few extracts therefrom: More than six months ago the above Society was started under the auspices of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, with the object of propagating ideas of Temperance reform and purity of life, among the masses, it being known that workers waste their money in drink and in practising other evil habits. A few labourers who are members of the Union and who therefore have received the benefit of Union discipline offered their help to me (Secretary) to go round the labour area to propagate the objects of the Mission. Every Sunday therefore, my party stirred out with a big board displaying in Marathi the evil consequences of drink and other evil habits. . .

The Purity Mission besides propagating purity and temperance ideas among the masses also held Bhajan parties in workers' chawls where inspiring devotional songs were sung to the accompaniment of a harmonium the gift of Mr. F. J. Ginvala. The Mission also memorialised Government and other authorities on the question of abolition of drink evil with satisfactory and encouraging results. I regret even though I offered to conduct picketting on peaceful lines no opportunity was given to me by Government authorities.

The Mission also protested against the existance of too many liquor-shops in the workers' localities and brought influence to bear upon the Collector of Bombay to stop one at Babulnath from being shifted to Worly. It also visited several workers' chawls and has offered redress of various complaints against the Bombay Municipality.

The Mission has specially cared for the lives of the little ones of the labourers and accordingly distributed a number of small Khaddar shirts donated by a Mahomedan and a Parsi gentleman. The Mission also gave free medicine to the sick among the poor workers and even beggars.

The Balance Sheet of the Mission indicates that the Mission is working with practically no re-sources at its back. I appeal to the philanthropic sentiments of the citizens of Bombay to extend to the unfortunate labourers of Bombay a hand of help by sending in any subscription towards the cause they might deem fit to contribute.

BOMBAY MILL WAGE QUESTION.

DEWAN CHAMAN LALL'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

With reference to the reply received from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, in connection with the statement issued by 37 members of the Legislative Assembly, Dewan Chaman Lall requests all those interested in the question of wage reductions from the point of view of the textile workers of Bombay to communicate all information available to him immediately at Simla.

LATE LOKMANYA.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on the death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak, for the purpose of erecting a statue to perpetuate his memory will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Congress House Proctor Road. Consideration would be given at this meeting to the questions of approaching Government with a request to grant permission for utilizing the Cremation ground for the purpose of the collection of funds.

NEW GIRGAON LIQUOR SHOP.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed by public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

1. This Public Meeting of the residents of the Tribhuvan Road and other citizens:

(a) Enters a strong protest against the action of the Collector of Bombay, who has allowed a Country Liquor Shop to be opened from the 7th instant on the Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon (for the 1st time in the history of Excise Administration in the city) despite the representation made to him against such location.

(b) And is firmly of opinion that the Collector's sanction is both illegitimate and unconstitutional in as much as the new sanction location of the liquor shop constitutes a flagrant breach of the expressed policy of the Government of Bombay in matters of Excise.

2. In view of Resolution No. 1 this public meeting of the residents of the Tribhuvan Road and other citizens

(a) Emphatically urges and appeals to the Commissioner of Excise to reverse the Collector's Order forthwith on the following—among other grounds—

(1) There is no need of a liquor shop in the locality.

(2) It is close to two Cinemas and thus must tend the middle and the labouring classes to drink who have so far refrained from it.

(3) It will cause nuisance to children and women of this respectable locality.

(4) The road is used by children to go to school.

(5) The Municipal Corporation and the Advisory Committee have resented the new location of the said liquor shop.

(b) And also urges and appeals to the Hon. Minister in charge of Excise to the Government of Bombay, to intervene and give redress in the matter of this grievance.

KING CONGRATULATES HOBBS.

A talk by J. B. Hobbs, the Surrey cricketer, was broadcast from all stations of the B. B. C. in mail week. He said he was pleased to have set up a new record, but whether it equalled that made under somewhat different conditions by Dr. Grace he did not intend to discuss. Press and public had been very kind to him, far more generous in fact than he had a right to expect, and the messages of congratulation received had staggered him by their number and heartiness. The following letter would remain with him as a treasured possession:

Balmoral Castle, August 20, 1925.

Dear Mr. Hobbs.—The King has heard with much pleasure and interest of your unique cricket achievement in scoring 127 centuries, thus exceeding the number made by the late Dr. W. G. Grace, and also attaining a further record of fourteen centuries in the course of one season. His Majesty warmly congratulates you upon this remarkable success, whereby you have established a new and greater record in the history of our national game.—Yours very truly,

STAMFORDHAM.

"MODEL."

The Pateti number of the "Model," a Gujarati monthly, published from 87, Medows Street, Bombay, contains a number of interesting articles. Among the articles in English, one is on "Telephones in Persia" by G.K.N., and another on "Parsis and Parsi Ladies," by Mr. A. R. Subedar.

(Continued from Column 6.)

torial productions as "Passion" and "Rosita." He is uncannily deft, stripping the drama spare till its very life-essence is unfolded and the unnecessary eliminated. His master hand deftly weaves the delicate skein of the involved relationship of these five characters into an intricate web. With relentless analysis, with subtle humour, and with a general outlook on life as different from the accepted standards as it is intriguing, he gives an intimate and true representation of contemporary life. The result, in "The Marriage Circle," is a photoplay of magic-holding powers, with the property of entertaining the audience from the very beginning to the last fade-out.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Lokmanya Memorial Committee, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Public meeting of students to mourn the sad demise of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

S.S. "Razmak" with the English mails, leaves at 7 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURIMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon the 15th instant at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.).

S. SALSETTE LOCAL SELF-GOVT. CONFERENCE.—With reference to the report of the Salsette Local Self-Government Committee, Messrs. J. K. Mehta, and S. S. Naik have addressed invitations to about 100 institutions and 100 individuals in the Bombay Suburban District to take part in the proposed South Salsette Local Self-Government Conference.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a Public Discourse in English on the "Upanishads" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

INCOMING MAIL PASSENGERS.—Among the passengers arriving by the s.s. "Razmak" on Friday the 18th instant, are the following:—Capt. M. S. Adstead, Capt. S. A. Belben, Capt. and Mrs. W. Dixon and infant, Mr. N. H. Dhari, Capt. and Mrs. P. F. A. Grant, Miss M. Grant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hirachand, Sir E. Holberton, Dr. and Mrs. MacPherson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G. Marriott, Major N. G. Moore, Col. A. M. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Moorhead, Sir C. V. and Lady Mehta, Major D. F. Murphy, Capt. C. E. Newman, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G. S. Palmer, Miss E. G. Ray, Mr. P. R. Ratnagar, Mr. A. S. Rahman, Col. A. B. B. Shuttleworth, Capt. C. Sleigh.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RLY. SERVANTS.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants held its 28th annual general meeting from 9th to 11th September. Mr. Woodfall, General Secretary in presenting the report of the Society observed that enrolments during the year were 532. The expenses of the Branches had increased while at the Head office considerable saving had been effected. The "Railway Times", the official organ of the Society, had been reorganised and had become a popular journal with railwaymen. The Society had during the year successfully defended two engine drivers in cases brought against them for collisions. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. C. W. Gidney was re-elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. R. Frteman as Vice-President and Mr. C. Ray, Honorary General Treasurer.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE:—In aid of the local Kaliwadi Establishment, the members of the Bengali Union, gave a benefit performance of the dramatic representation of "Devala Devi", at the Gaiety Theatre, on Friday last, before a crowded house. The actors acquitted themselves well. The dancing which was quite in keeping with the Indian Art was much appreciated. The President acknowledged with thanks the kind assistance that he had received from the local Bengali residents and assured the community that the Bengali Union, the aims and objects of which are to promote fellow-feelings and cement friendship among all Bengali residents of Bombay, is not a rival institution of the Bengal Club at Parel which is a proud asset of the community in Bombay. The amount that was collected by the performance amounted to nearly Rs. 700.

LATE DR. SIR R. G. BHANDARKAR.—To put on record their sense of sorrow at the death of the late Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, a public meeting of students will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Bombay Students' Union, the Young Theists' Union and the Muslim Students' Union at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs K. Natarajan, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, V. N. Naik, Dr. S. K. Belvalkar and Mr. M. C. Chagla will speak.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on the 13th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

LUBITSCH FILM ENTERTAINING.—In "The Marriage Circle" Ernest Lubitsch, the famous motion picture producer, is said to have revolutionized his own art. The picture has a modern setting and does not call for the usual massive sets and mob scenes for which the great Lubitsch is noted. This Warner Brothers classic of the screen will be showing at the Royal Opera House for the whole of this week. The brilliant galaxy of players consists of Florence Vidor, Monte Blue, Marie Prevost, Adolphe Menjou, Harry Myers and Creighton Hale. Lubitsch is noted for such outstanding pic-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1925.

THE LAST HOPE.

We hope when to-morrow the Assembly discusses Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' resolution for suspending the collection of the cotton-excise duty during the rest of the year, the Government will relax the step-motherly manner in which they have hitherto listened to the appeal of the cotton industry. The mill-owners have nearly 200,000 bales of stock lying heavy on their hand, and the suspension of the duty will enable them to ease the labour crisis and to liquidate present and future stocks at the competitive prices forced by sweated imports. If we cherish hope of Government sympathy, it is the hope that the industry having reached the verge of dissolution, the Government will relent and relieve the crisis by an act of deferred justice. It is a tedious business to re-traverse the grounds upon which the repeal of the duty has been pressed. Since September last when the Assembly endorsed the proposal of repeal, the question of excise duty has been discussed to the point of tatters. Everybody knows the essentials of the problem. The press has discussed the textile crisis and the influence of imports; officials have conferred with chambers of commerce; the Assembly has reviewed the facts; the mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad have from their own point of view investigated the means of escape; and the Viceroy has tried to answer the grievances of this much-oppressed industry. The excuses of the Viceroy caused grievous disappointment in the country, and during the three weeks which have elapsed, the condition of the industry has grown from bad to worse. Nearly 14,000 workers are on the streets and there are rumours of more mills closing down, near the end of the month. Besides the hostile influences crushing the industry we should foresee the pressure of finance which is impending. The financial resources of the mills have been strained to the utmost. Although money appears cheap at present, the surplus funds in the banks remain earmarked by forward business held in abeyance, and towards the close of the year mills in a critical state are likely to tumble down through financial shortage. If the Government consider the consequences of urban unemployment alone, they will promptly intervene with the suspension of the excise duty, but there is in addition the plea that it is the chief industry established by indigenous enterprise and that it does not deserve the sustained antagonism of the Government.

The Viceroy stated that the retention of the excise duty was due to financial difficulty, and His Excellency entered the haggard protestation that the remission of the duty would cause a huge upset in the year's budget. Are we to believe that it was not a mere pretext to put off the suitors for relief? Is the pretext even decent enough for presentation when Sir Purshottamdas suggests the suspension of the duty for the rest of the year? Assume that out of an expected two crores of revenue from the impost, one crore remains to be collected. It would carry no conviction to any impartial judge that it was beyond the wit of the Government of India to eke out their existence in the absence of the balance. Lord Reading has been described by the Home Member as the wisest judge of public affairs in the Empire, while Sir Basil Blackett is by consent a nimble manipulator of finance. It is within their competence to cover the hiatus occasioned by the non-collection of the duty for a time. If they are free agents, they will do it without any tangible dislocation of finance. Was the ten million subsidy recently granted by the British Government to the coal industry held up on the excuse that the sum—proportionately as great to the budget as the amount we urge for suspension in India—had not been contemplated in the May Budget. When an emergency arises it is the obligation and the privilege of a Government to apply its intelligence for the avoidance of disaster. In the current year, the revenue-calculations of the Finance Member have been so out-stripped by events that he could do without the cash loan he had budgetted as essential. If an ordinary house-holder refuses to provide for the doctor in a sudden family emergency on the ground that he did not expect it in the month's budget, he would be hauled up for criminal neglect. When flood or famine or any other kind of disaster occurs, the Government do go out of their way to grant money and relief irrespective of pre-ordained programmes. If the Viceroy's principle had been emulated by Japanese statesmen after the earth-quake of 1923, there would have been little left of Japan and less of the sticklers of office.

It would take enormous hardihood for Sir Basil Blackett to resist the plea for the suspension of the excise duty. The financial difficulty would be a polite hoax, as the idea is preposterous and as in the middle of the year the Government have accepted a bounty of Rs. 60 lakhs for steel regardless of the budget. If it is feared that the suspension of the duty would be followed by further suspension or virtual abandonment, we have to say that it is wrong to speculate on the future and mar the present. The Government of India possibly recollect how Bengal's contribution to the Central Budget had been remitted for three years and then abandoned. Bombay never had the pleasure of such an experience, either for the Local Government or the cotton industry. The Government of India have the last say in the matter and to pretend that suspension means danger is to raise formless bogey. The Government have such power reserved in their hands that in the event of suspension being strictly limited the industry can say reverently: "Blackett gave, Blackett took away; blessed be the name of Blackett." The Assembly is attempting to obtain succour for a perishing industry and if Lord Reading's profession of financial difficulties is genuine, the Government can easily enforce the Assembly's wishes and repel at one stroke the suspicion that the Manchester mandate has been hampering official good-will and involving the problem in the extraneous issues of tariff-manipulation before the repeal of the excise duty.

UNREASONABLE VETO.

We are surprised that His Excellency the Governor-General should have vetoed Dr. Moonje's modest Bill providing compulsory training in infantry drill and musketry for students of high schools and technical schools of various kinds in the Central Provinces and Berar. In a cogent and moderate statements, Dr. Moonje has refuted the view of the Government of India that the Bill deals with a Central subject and has criticised their refusal to grant sanction to the measure. The decision of the Government of India that the Bill lies outside the purview of a provincial Council is, indeed, another illustration of the exercise by the Governor-General of arbitrary powers of consent and veto. It has been held that the Bill falls within the scope of section 80A (3) (e) which provides that "the local legislature of any province may not(without the previous sanction of the Governor-General) make or take into consideration any law regulating any central subject." Thus we are left to conclude that Dr. Moonje's Bill refers to a subject that is within the province of the Central Government. Since the Government have an aversion to disclosing what that subject is, any inference is bound to be conjectural. Dr. Moonje, for instance, guesses that the subject in question is either the "Defence of India" or all other matters not specifically mentioned in the schedule of provincial ubjects. Let us assume it to be the Defence of India. How does a rudimentary course of drill and musketry vitiate the sanctity of the military junta whose self-imposed prerogative it is to care for the defence of India and to hamper the creation of an Indian army? On this analogy, a course for boating in colleges would be regarded as an incipient experiment in the creation of a mercantile marine and be banned as a Central subject. The question no more relates to the larger problem of defence than does the compulsory military training of university undergradautes about which more than one provincial Senate has passed resolution and which has been blessed by the Bombay University Reforms Commitee. The action of the Government is on a par with their recent tendency of centralisation which acts as a brake on progressive schemes like prohibition in the provinces. It is an additional argument for the freeing of provincial governments from the deadweight of Simla. Sir Frederick Whyte who is compiling a learned thesis on provincial autonomy should note this.

Nor, as Dr. Moonje has pointed out, is there anything in the character of the Bill itself which deserves the peremptory and curt dismissal that has been its fate. The inclusion of drilling is not obnoxious since it is already in operation in the schools and the Bill proposed merely to raise its standard. As for musketry, the Arms Act provides for giving licenses for purposes contemplated in the measure and permission for it is within the competence of the local Government. Lastly when the principle of compulsion is accepted in some items of the curriculum, there is no reason why it shuld be objectionable only with regard to physical training. It cannot be that the Government of India are afraid that disciplined, well-trained and strong young men would menace peace, order and good government. Nor can it apprehended that they would be exploited by political agitators, since Dr. Moonje in order to vindicate his *bona fides* and allay suspicions has left the rule-making powers to the Government by Clause 5 of the Bill. There is only one conclusion possible from the dismissal of such a beneficent measure. It is that the bureaucracy while always ready to taunt Indians on their lack of the power of defending their country is yet not willing to help the nation to get rid of its present state of emasculation and is prepared to obstruct any plan that savours even remotely of any idea of a national militia. Pandit Motilal will, we trust, draw the attention of the Skeen Committee to the manner in which a modest scheme of his lieutenant has been scotched and thus demonstrate the dishonesty of the outcry that sufficient Indian recruits are not forthcoming; for the springs of matial ardour are sought to be dried at the source.

Notes of the Day.

Britain as Mediator?

It is difficult to say what truth there is in the Cairo message published by the "Daily Express" that a Conference will shortly be held at Jeddah between the representatives of King Hussein, Ibn Saud and Britain to seek a solution of the present impasse in the Hedjaz. The entire Muslim world has deplored and deplores the fratricidal war now being carried on in a land that is considered holy by it and any genuine attempt to bring about an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the dispute will be heartily welcomed by the Muslims. But we trust the British Government realise the existence of a strong feeling among Muslims against intervention by a non-Muslim Power in a matter which they regard as religious and therefore, exclusively their own. The only satisfactory solution of the present impasse will be the cessation of hostilities and the summoning of Conference of representatives of Muslims of the world in order to settle the machinery of administration and control of the Hedjaz possessing no trace of influence by a non-Muslim Power. Before the British offer of mediation is accepted as genuine by the Muslims, they will demand a guarantee that whatever the settlement, Britain will not expect or extort as a price for her good offices political control or influence or even a semblance of it over the Hedjaz.

India and British Labour Congress.

It would be a mistake to regard the resolution of the Trade Union Congress supporting the rights of all peoples in the Empire to self-determination as anything more than a benevolent expression of goodwill. The Congress is not even a moral force so far as the imperial raj of Britain is concerned. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with his bosom companion, Mr. Thomas, has tried to reconcile the Labour Party with imperialism which all along it has repudiated. The Labour Government's record was worse than useless, it was positively reactionary as evinced by its sanction of the Bengal Ordinance. Not even in opposition has it improved; for Mr. MacDonald and Col. Wedgwood have practically endorsed the policy of retrogression underlying the Birkenhead statement. "Recollect," Otto Bauer, a distinguished Austrian Socialist, wrote recently, "the unsocialist attitude of the first English Labour Government towards the revolutionary struggle of the Indians and the Egyptians for the right of self-determination." At the Congress, however, not even a formal resolution went unchallenged; for Mr. Thomas, England's imperial asset whose head has been turned by his recent visit to South Africa, ridiculed the motion. Having been acquainted with the problems of Africa through banquets, he contemptuously declared that the delegates knew nothing about Kenya. In addition, he appealed to naked racial passion and racial interests when he challenged the British Labour Party to face the South African Labour Party; for there is no other reason why British Labour should shrink from applying its professed principles to the Natives of Kenya. If Mr. Thomas cannot, the sooner he gives up the pose of an internationalist the better.

Slavery and the League.

As we were taught that slavery had been abolished through the efforts of Wilberforce, it would probably come as a shock to most people that both slave-owning and slave-trading exist to-day to an extent which affects well over one million human beings. The Treaty of St. Germain of 1919 provided that Europe and America should "endeavour to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea." In 1922 the League of Nations decided to attempt the final abolition of those systems of slavery which proclaim a saleable right of human beings. But this laudable intention was almost frustrated by the reluctance of some Powers to place the relevant material before the League, particularly owing to England's vacillation under the Curzon regime of the Foreign Office. Britain's responsibility in the matter is more direct and intimate than that of any other Power because some of the slaves have been taken from territory under British control. The three principal areas in which slavery survives are Tanganyika, South-West Africa, and Abyssinia. In 1915, there were 185,000 slaves in what was then South Africa; now a-days poll and hut taxes, conscription and registration of labour and stringent ordinances have replaced orthodox forms of slavery; in one region of South-West Africa at least 50 per cent of the population has been reduced to slavery while in Abyssinia slavery involves nearly a million people and the horrors of slave raiding, slave gangs and traffic are simply revolting. Viscount Cecil, the moral prodigy of England, has framed a Convention for the eventual abolition of slavery and the prevention of "public service and forced labour degenerating into slavery." The noble lord need not go far to have examples of the system since his colleague Mr. Amery who is also at Geneva patiently awaiting the League's decision authorised only last winter the compulsory recruitment of four thousand natives of Kenya for railway construction. Imperial Britain cannot be now even as progressive as medieval Nepal.

An Elaborate Mock-Show.

The imposition of a Government nominee on a Corporation supposed to be democratic is explainable only on the ground on which all reactionary and irresponsible methods of administration are explainable in this country, namely that it preserves a job for a non-Indian Civilian. For otherwise it violates every recognised canon of local self-government and in his lecture at the Students' Brotherhood Mr. Nariman cid not exaggerate when he called the existing system of municipal government in Bombay a sham. The Act regulating that administration bears unmistakable proof of the distrust of electorates, representatives and Indians and the Non-Brahmin; and Muslim members of the Local Council have neither served communal interests nor enhanced their reputation in permitting the Government to continue appointing the chief executive officer of the Corporation of the first city in India. It is a cardinal principle of municipal, as of all self-government, that the control of the municipal executive should be vested in the representatives of the people. The Commissioner, like every responsible head, should be elected by and be amenable to the wishes of the Corporation: he should be a link between the public as represented by the Corporators and the experts, joining popular aspirations to knowledge. As it is, he is in Bombay a miniature edition of a Muddiman or a Hayward, who, moreover, is in the service of two masters—the people of Bombay and the Provincial Government. Even if the Executive Government of the Presidency were fully and really responsible to the Legislature, we would still oppose the frustration of civic will and the negation of civic responsibility involved in the super-imposition of the Commissioner With the bureaucracy at the helm, the case for reform is doubly strong. If the reform were introduced, the autocracy and the abuse of powers which Mr. Nariman ably detailed would be impossible. It is a rudimentary kind of Municipal reform which is long overdue.

Unsafe Buildings.

Twice during the last week severe strictures have been passed by the Coroner's Court on the Building Department of the Bombay Municipality which is supposed to inspect buildings in the city. In the inquest held in connection with the collapse of a building in Memonwada, the Coroner's Court held that the system of inspection by the municipal officers of old houses was very defective and in the case of the house collapse in Beef Lane the jury was of opinion that the Bombay Municipality having acquired the house, a portion of which to its knowledge was in a ruinous condition, ought to have exercised adequate supervision over the structure. The evidence given at the inquest by one of the assistant engineers in the Department furnishes an instructive commentary on the manner in which the Department to which he belongs carries on its work. Asked by the Coroner if it was or was not the duty of the Municipal authorities to see that old houses were safe for human habitation the witness read section 354 of the Bombay City Municipality Act and said it was not the duty of the Municipal authorities to do so, Now section 354 vests in the Commissioner the power to require the owner of any unsafe building to pull down, secure or repair it or to prevent all causes of danger therefrom. The power inferentially places on the Commissioner the responsibility to find out which buildings are not safe for human occupation and the Municipality maintains a special Department to enable the Commissioner to carry out this responsibility. The two cases of house collapse that have occurred during the week in which human lives have been lost constitute a fresh proof of the perfunctory manner in which the work of this Department is being carried on.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

BY B. F. MADON.

XIV.

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward by Government's Currency Policy.)

We shall now consider the imports of
94.12 crores of Treasure
229.67 crores of Merchandise
and try to see how far the producer of our Exports is likely to be benefited therefrom.

We find that the imports of treasures consisted of

Gold for	Rs. 73.78 crores.
Silver for	Rs. 20.06 crores.
Indian Currency for	Rs. 28 crores.

The last item does not benefit the producer in any way. As for the silver, I consider that not more than one half can go to the producing classes. The rest is in my opinion used by the other classes of the population mainly those occupied in wholesale or retail trade. The, again, I do not think more than 10 per cent of the gold goes to the producing classes. I, therefore, consider that at most

10 per cent. of 73.78 crores 7.37 crores
50 per cent. of 20.06 crores 10.03 crores

or a total of only 17.40 crores out of the 94.12 crores of Treasure imported goes to the producer. This leaves 76.72 for the other classes of the population. 76.72 crores at 1s. 6d. means £57.54 millions. Therefore £57.54 million of the proceeds of our Export fetches to the producer only 76.72 crores instead of 86.31 crores, as it would at 15 to the £. Therefore the producer loses Rs. 9.59 crores on this part of the exports, and wealthier classes of the population benefit to the extent of 9.59 crores at the expense of the producer.

Producer and Imports.

We shall now consider the imports of merchandise, because it is argued that while the producer may lose on his exports, he is compensated by paying less for these imports. I had gone closely into this question in a paper submitted to the Indian Economic Conference at Allahabad in 1921 and shown that only a very small percentage of the total Imports could have been imported for the use of the producer and that all the rest was for the middle and upper classes and for industries. The figure I then arrived at was about 6 per cent. of the total. If the same proposition holds good to-day about 14 crores out of the 229 crores of Imports go to the producer, and the rest viz. 215 crores to the wealthier classes. This means that 215 crores of our exports fetched (on the basis of 1s. 6d.) £161.25 millions. If it was 15 to the £ these same £161.25 would have realized Rs. 241.87 crores. In other words the producer of wheat or rice or jute or cotton etcetera has in the aggregate lost Rs. 27 crores, and the wealthier classes have saved 27 crores on the goods imported by them.

The above argument is answered in two different ways. One answer is that my percentage of the producers imports is too low. The other is that while the producer may not directly benefit from the cheapness of the foreign article, he must benefit in his purchases of the indigenous article which will have to be proportionately cheaper too.

As to the first, it would inordinately lengthen the scope of these articles if I tried to argue out the real destination of each item of Imports, and to show that it did not, or did not largely go to the producer. I must therefore, leave it to all interested in this question to make their own analysis of the Sea-borne Trade of India for 1924-25 and form their own conclusions. I shall, therefore, content myself here with pointing out the more salient features.

IMPORTS IN 1924-25.

LIST I.

	thousands. Rs.
Arms and Ammunition	91.92
Works of Art	3.14
Ashestos packing	16.20
Belting for machinery	94.34
Bobbins	42.94
Books printed	64.47
Boots and Shoes	29.27
Bricks, Cement and Tiles	117.37
Chemicals (excluding Manures)	210.40
Coal and Coke	132.44
Coffee	11.69
Drugs and Medicines	181.23
Dyeing and Tanning materials	290.70
Instruments and Apparatuses	197.16
Ivory	30.19
Jewelery	11.33
Leather (bags, trunks picking bands, roller skins, saddlery, harness, &c., &c.)	39.67
Liquors	328.33
Machinery (not including Agricultural)	14.65.72
Oils (not including edible oils. and not including Kerosine)	467.49
Perfumery	3.50
Perfumery	3.50
Diamonds and other precious stones	60.27
Pearls	59.26
Provisions and Oilman's stores	391.77
Railway plant	607.55
Motor Tyres and Tubes	154.97
Starch and Farina	20.01
Tallow and Stearine	27.89
Tea	62.83
Tea chests	92.79
Haberdashery	115.57
Silk and Silk manufactures	492.14
Tocacco	197.88
Toilet requisites	45.11
Carriages	27.56
Cycles	78.84
Air craft	3.23
Motor Cars	219.87
Motor Cycles	9.73
Other Motor vehicles	38.65
Parcels by Post	328.34
	6872.87

I have selected in the above only such

(Continued on page 8.)

FRANCO-SPANISH BARBARITIES

MUSLIMS TO PRAY FOR RIFFS' SUCCESS

CABLE PROTESTS TO LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali sends the following to the Press:—

"As instructed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, I appeal to all the Indian Mussalmans in every corner of India to offer on Friday, the 18th September, after the Juma Service, ardent and sincere prayers for the victory of Ghazi Amir Abdul Karim and our brave Riff brethren over their enemies, so that they could keep the independence of Islam and their country intact. After the prayers all the Mussalmans in different towns should cable their protests to the President of the League of Nations, Geneva, against the inhuman treatment of France and Spain who want to enslave brave Riffians and to crush them to satisfy their earth-hunger. They should either authorise the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, (telegraphic address, Khilafat, Bombay) to cable in the name of united Muslims, or send their protests direct, if they prefer. All Provincial and District Khilafat Committees are requested to organise these prayers. Other Muslim organisations can join with us in this protest, or, if they like, they may cable their protests separately. Muslim and Nationalist newspapers are requested to give prominence to this news every day upto the 18th. The brave Riffians deserve the sympathy of all righteous and freedom-loving people, and Europe ought to be ashamed after making big and high-sounding promises to carry them out in such inhuman ways."

STRENGTHENING KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE TO BEHAR.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Mussalmans of Behar through Maulana Shafi Dawoodi, M.L.A., President-elect of Behar Provincial Khilafat Conference being held at Purulia:

"I have sent my message to you and to the Mussalmans of Behar, through Mahatma Gandhi who left Bombay for Purulia on the 9th. I am sure he will deliver our message to all lovers and workers of the Khilafat movement to shake off their fired feelings and lethargy and organise this great Islamic and national work on a sounder and permanent basis, so that no amount of storms and accidents could shake it. Behar holds the first Khilafat Conference after the violent and shameful attack on the work Khilafat Committees have done, and, I hope, Behar will also be the first to start re-organisation, and once for all give an answer to our opponents which they will not forget easily. May I request you to beg all Khilafat Committees in Behar to collect small purses in their circles and send them on for strengthening the movement. The third Deputation will soon be starting for Hedjaz to report on the true state of affairs and to arrange for the meeting of the World Muslim Conference. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, has called an urgent meeting of the Working Committee to meet at Patna on the 20th and 21st September before the Congress meetings. I hope even at this meeting Behar's answer would be available to lead the whole of Muslim India.

"We have full trust in you and admire the services you have rendered during this year. God will reward you. We all pray for your success."

PATNA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Sept. 14.

The Patna District Khilafat Conference meets at Bankipore on 21st instant under the presidentship of Maulana Shaukat Ali Shah. The Conference will discuss the most important problem of the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the establishment of an Islamic Republic in the Hedjaz together with other problems which concern vitally the Muslims of Bihar and Patna district.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Acharya A. T. Gidwani was operated upon for double hernia yesterday at Sir Harkishondas Narottamdas Hospital by Dr. A. Dalal, Dr. T. O. Shah being also present. The operation was successful. The patient is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Kotwal, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, admitted the appeals preferred by Yusuf and Kaluram against their convictions and sentences in the Jubbulpore forgery and cheating case. Kaluram was released on bail for Rs. 15,000 and Yusuf's sentence was suspended until the decision of the appeals which will be heard on the 22nd instant.—A.P.

Nagpur, Sept. 14.—The Local Government has decided to appoint a committee to examine and report on the feasibility of adopting certain recommendations contained firstly in the report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee, and secondly, in the resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to frame proposals for facilitating the establishment of shooting clubs moved by Dr. Moonji and carried in the C.P. Council.—A.P.

MOROCCAN WAR

"GENERAL HALT" IN OFFENSIVE

SPANIARDS' DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—The "Temps" publishes a message from Tafrant that the French occupied Dibane heights without resistance, and that there is a general halt in the French offensive for the purpose of consolidating the positions gained. The message adds that the Riffs dispersed South of Taza with heavy losses and that the French captured two guns on the Tafrant front.

It is reported from Taounat that, at nightfall yesterday, all heights commanding the lines of Taounat were aglow with bivouac fires and that the ceremony of the submission of tribes inhabiting the rich country of Upper Wergha has begun.

A Paris telegram points out that as the result of an advance of nine miles the French have regained all posts lost during Abdel Krim's great offensive in the spring.

A Tangier message says that the advance of the French line from Teroual and Tafrant to the West under General Prunetu and from Taounat to the East under General Villiotte has been facilitated by terrific bombardment in face of which the dissident tribes held their ground with remarkable courage.

The actual spot of the Spanish landing at Alhucemas is only fourteen kilometres from Ajdir, but the country is very difficult and unsuitable for the use of tanks. Besides the Spaniards do not possess pack mules and all transport must be done on men's backs. They have no water for which they have to rely on Spanish ships.—Reuter.

"GREAT SPANISH SUCCESS"

LONDON, Sept 13.

The Spanish Embassy reports a great Spanish success, this morning, on the Western front at Kueiapahar, where the Riffs sustained great loss.—Reuter.

WELFARE OF HUMANITY.

PATIALA AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—The Maharajah of Patiala, addressing the Committee of the League of Nations dealing with traffic in women and protection of children said he counted it an honour to be selected to serve on the committee concerned with matters so intimately connected with the welfare of humanity. The nation to which he belonged had ever been conspicuous for its interest in benevolent and peaceful activities.

He emphasised that the committee must be careful not to defeat its purpose by any action that could be construed as an attempt to interfere with the domestic concerns of the particular peoples. For example, the committee must proceed in a most cautious manner with regard to the age of marriage and age of consent. If the work of the committee was confined purely to collection of information without any attempt to draw deductions from it, or to formulate conventions of universal validity, little harm could be done, but any attempt to prescribe for India the age of consent or an age based on the Western ideas was not only doomed to disaster, but would actually set back the cause of social reform.

He emphasised that the child welfare movement was making great strides in India, but the infant mortality in India was heavy. Indians would heartily welcome any assistance in the way of expert help and organised knowledge which might result from the labours of the committee. The same applied to the effect of the cinematograph upon the moral and mental well-being of children.

Collection of information in regard to this subject would be of considerable service to the Government of India, while the provision of a data with regard to the instruction of the young in biology, especially referring to sexual education, was a very important subject.—Reuter.

FRENCH TO DEAL WITH "SPOT OF TAZA."

LONDON, September 14.

Paris.—Simultaneously with the operations on the northern front in Morocco, the French Command will deal with the unsettled district known as the "Spot of Taza" to the east of Fez and south of Beniouain country. The pacification of this district began in 1924 and should have been continued this year, but Abdel Karim conducted a very active propaganda there and brought great pressure on Kaid and Sidirahe to join him.—Reuter.

BOULTONS' TRIAL.

BROWNE DISCHARGED

LONDON, September 14.

The hearing of charges against the four partners of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company Limited was resumed to-day at the Guildhall. Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett for the Director of Public Prosecutions announced that a very careful and close inquiry had shown that A. J. C. Browne was a servant of the Boultons and not a partner, and, therefore, the prosecution did not think it right to ask for his committal. Browne was thereupon discharged.—Reuter.

(The names of the other three are: Robert George Hopper Boulton, Gerald Alexander Moncrieff, and Frederick Heywood Crippe).

BAN ON HORNIMAN TO CONTINUE.

THOUGH GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF HIS OFFENCE.

PROTECTION TO BAMBOO PULP.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT OVER CR. PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT.

The question of the ban on Mr. Horniman was again raised in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, in the form of interpellations by Dewan Chaman Lall, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The Government, of course, as usual were uncommunicative and referred the members to the answers given in March last.

From the extracts given below it will be noticed that Mr. Horniman's presence is not considered "desirable" in India in the public interests" (whatever may that phrase mean) though the Home Member is not aware that he has committed any offence.

Verily, may Mr. J. Mehta exclaim: "Is the action of Government worthy of a civilized Government!"

The other questions raised included those of Indians in South Africa and Protection to Paper Industry.

In regard to the Class Reservation Bill, it transpires that Government will proceed every cautiously and give no ultimatum to the South African Government.

Government sustained a defeat when the Assembly refused to pass a clause in a bill introduced by the Home Member restoring rigorous imprisonment under sec. 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

In the Assembly to-day the following question was asked by Mr. Chamanlal regarding Mr. Horniman:—

Mr. Chamanlal: (a) Will the Government state if they are now prepared to withdraw all restrictions from the exercise of his right of free entry into India by Mr. B. G. Horniman?

(b) Are Government aware that their action in deporting Mr. B. G. Horniman from India has resulted in a great deal of financial loss to that extent?

(c) Are Government prepared to contemplate the reimbursement to Mr. B. G. Horniman of the losses suffered by him in being deprived of his professional income?

Mr. Tonkinson replied: (a) I have nothing to add to the replies I gave on the 3rd March last to questions in this House on the subject. (b) and (c) No.

Mr. Chammanlal further asked who was the Authority responsible for letting Mr. Horniman out of India.

Mr. Tonkinson could not give any further information.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether the reasons which induced Government to deport Mr. Horniman still exist and if so how long?

Mr. Tonkinson replied that the reasons do exist, but he was not a prophet to say as to how long they would exist.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Is the action of the Government worthy of a civilised Government? (No answer).

"NOT AWARE OF ANY OFFENCE."

STILL HORNIMAN, AN UNDESIRABLE!

We take the following from the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on 3rd March last, to which Mr. Tonkinson referred above:—

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

Mr. Chamanlal Lall: Are the Government prepared to give effect to the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly with regard to Mr. Horniman's deportation?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. Chaman Lall: Will the Honourable Member give us the reason why the answer is in the negative?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: The Government of India do not consider the presence of the gentleman in question desirable in India in the public interests.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Are you prepared to prosecute Mr. Horniman for any offence he may have committed?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: I am not aware that he has committed any offence.

Mr. Chaman Lall: Is the Honourable Member prepared to give effect to the Resolution passed by the Assembly on this subject?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: I have already answered that question.

Mr. Chaman Lall: Is the Honourable Member aware that a great deal of dissatisfaction is prevalent in the country because of the action taken against Mr. Horniman?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: I am not aware of it.

Mr. Chaman Lall: Does the Honourable Member ever read the daily newspapers?

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: May I know, Sir, the reasons which induced the Government to refuse to give effect to the Assembly's Resolution?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: If the Honourable Member will read the debate on the occasion he will find the reasons there.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: In spite of the arguments adduced on the floor of this House, the Assembly chose to pass the Resolution and I want to know whether there has been any subsequent reason to that which induced Government not to give effect to the considered Resolution of the House.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: The Resolution was passed in spite of the arguments of the Government, which the Government still consider valid.

Mr. Chaman Lall: May I, with your permission, Sir, ask the Honourable Member whether that decision rests finally with the Secretary of State for India or with the Government of India or the Government of Bombay?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: What decision?

Mr. Chaman Lall: The decision with regard to Mr. Horniman's deportation?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: I imagine it rests with the Secretary of State finally; but the Government of India are not prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India.

Mr. Chaman Lall: Will the Honourable Member be prepared to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: Certainly not, Sir.

Mr. Chaman Lall: Will the Honourable Member have the wishes of this House, as far as they have been expressed by the Resolution passed by us, conveyed to the Secretary of State?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman: The Secretary of State has no doubt before him the Resolution passed by the House.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Are Government aware that between the time when this Resolution was passed and now the opinion of the House has become different? (Laughter.)

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: I challenge to prove it.

Mr. Chaman Lall: The Honourable Member (Mr. K. Ahmed) knows that that statement of his is untrue.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Official business including that which was left unfinished on the 10th was taken up for consideration in the Legislative Assembly. Maulana Mohamed Ali and the Raja of Bankia were in the distinguished visitors box left to the President's chair. There was a thin attendance when the proceedings commenced.

At question time Mr. Sim replying to Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar said the shortage in the stocks of timber on the South India Railway reported by the Government Examiner in 1923 was first investigated by a Committee consisting of the Deputy Chief Auditor and the Deputy and the Carriage Superintendent of that railway. The matter was also investigated and reported on by the Government Examiner of Accounts. Their report had been received and considered by the Railway Board and the Accountant-General, Railways, and the former had written to the Agent of the Railway to the effect that unless satisfactory answers could be given to the Accountant-General's criticisms contained in his note on the report, disciplinary action should be taken against the officers responsible and the matter would be reported to the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Chamanlal asked (a) Is Government aware that a large number of voters for the Legislative Assembly during the last elections were detained by the police at Sirhali and prevented from exercising their votes?

(b) Is it a fact that these voters alleged that they were detained because of their expressed desire to vote for the Nationalist candidate?

(c) What action do Government intend to take in view of this breach of the privileges of this House?

Mr. Tonkinson replied:—"Government have no information regarding (a) and

(continued on page 10.)

A RAJAH'S PLIGHT

ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE

ESTATE PUT IN CHARGE OF COURT OF WARDS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

It is notified that under the provisions of the Court of Wards Act after an enquiry held by the Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare Raja Amarpal Singh of Dalepur Estate in the Partabgarh District to be incapable of managing his own property in view of his entering upon a course of extreme extravagance and his failure without sufficient reason to discharge his debts and liabilities. The Governor-in-Council is satisfied this extravagance and failure to discharge debts and liabilities is likely to lead to dissipation of property. In consequence the Court of Wards has assumed the superintendence of the said property from the 9th September, 1925, and the Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh has been put in charge.—A. P.

BURMA SWARAJ PARTY.

PEOPLE'S APPROVAL

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

The first mass meeting convened by the Burma Swaraj Party was held yesterday at the Jubilee Hall under the presidency of Mr. U. Tek Kyi, M.L.A. During the proceedings excitement and disorder were caused when one Pongyi hurled a chair at a speaker of the Nationalist Party who was criticising the introduction of the method and the formation of the Swaraj Party in Burma. A large number of people were present including Pongyis, Burmese ladies, members of the Nationalist Party and Indians representing the Congress and the Khilafat Committee. Objections were raised as to the election of the Chairman, but were ruled out.

Mr. U. Tey Kyi in his presidential address said that the people were out for home rule and considering the present condition of the people and the way of the Government he was of opinion that the Swarajist method alone would enable them to get the object of their desire. The speaker described in detail the work and success of the Swarajists in Provincial and Central Legislatures, laying stress on the reforms debate and said that it was true that the Muddiman Committee's proposals would make better form of Dyarchy, but that was not enough. Referring to the elimination of the Burmese race from the Army, Mr. U. Tek Kyi said it was an attempt to convert the Burmans into an effeminate race by crushing their martial spirit. What was wanted was equality of treatment. Concluding the President said that the Swarajist method was not Indian and pointed out that it had been followed in Ireland, Canada and Egypt. He urged the people to adopt the method and support the party.

The first resolution welcoming and approving the formation of the Swaraj Party was then passed.

Mr. U. Thein Maung, M.L.C., member of the Nationalist Party, then rose to speak. He said he came to raise an objection against the formation of this party in Burma and remarked that the method was not a right one and unworthy of support. Tracing the genesis of swarajism in India he described the failure of non-co-operation which led to the formation of the Swarajya Party and how the party changed its creed.

The speaker observed that their method at present was the same as that of the Nationalist Party except with regard to the acceptance of office. The Swaraj Party of India had gone to the extent of accepting the Presidentship of the Assembly and the speaker had no doubt as time went on they might accept even Ministership. Criticising the President's speech the speaker said the so-called success of the Swaraj Party in Bengal and the C. P. resulted in the retransfer of the Transferred Departments and helped the bureaucracy to reign supreme. Continuing Mr. U. Thein Maung said that his party (Nationalists) was not strong enough and it was due not to any fault in the system but to the dearth of supporters. At this stage one Pongyi rushed from behind and hurled a chair at the speaker's head. Mr. Thein Maung fell on the platform being stunned and was taken away home. The Pongyi was at once arrested by a Burman detective present there and taken to the police station. Order being restored the meeting was resumed.

Two more resolutions were passed urging the members of the Swaraj Party to contest for the seats in the Legislative Council and the local bodies and approving and endorsing the policy with regard to the members of the Legislative and local bodies not accepting office in the gift of Government paid or unpaid and also non-acceptance of titles and the honours conferred by Government.—A. P.

RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY.

ALLAHABAD, September 14.

A wire from Almorah says that Musafar Ahmad, one of the four persons sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy case, was released unconditionally from Almorah District Jail on 12th instant under sanction of the Government of India, the reason being, it is stated, the prisoner's ill health.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN DEBATE IN COUNCIL

"MISLEADING" REPORT

WHAT PANDIT MOTILAL AND MR. JINNAH REALLY SAID.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following statement signed by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. M A Jinnah has been issued in the "C. and M. Gazette" regarding what they advised in the Emigration Committee:—

"Our attention has just been drawn to a report in the "C. and M. Gazette" of the speech of the Hon. Sir Fazli Husain delivered in the Council of State on September 10th on the question of the new Legislation recently introduced by the Minister of the Interior in the House of the Assembly of the Union of South Africa. Referring to us, he says:—"They said that they had not the slightest intention of asking the higher authorities to interfere with the internal affairs of a self-governing Dominion, but that they merely wanted to know the conditions of the people in South Africa and urged that the Government of India should use its good offices in the interests of the Indian People in South Africa and in the interests of the South African Government in order to bring about a better understanding of each others position." This is an entirely misleading summary of what we said at the meeting of the Standing Emigration Committe to which we were invited. What we said in effect was that we Indians had been deprived of all power to help our countrymen abroad, but that the Government in England, though precluded from interfering under ordinary circumstances in the internal affairs of South Africa, had retained a very effective weapon in their hands to be used in emergencies like the present. It was open to His Majesty the King, under Section 65 of the South Africa Act of 1909 to disallow any law within one year after it had been assented to by the Governor-General. We said that it was the duty of the British Cabinet to advise His Majesty to disallow the new laws if and when passed, and that it would be the duty of Indians to bring pressure of public opinion to bear upon the Government of India and the British Cabinet to secure the disallowance of the law. Before taking that step however it would be necessary to ascertain the precise conditions obtaining in South Africa and the wishes of Indians domiciled there. With this object in view we suggested that the Government of India should afford facilities for a deputation of South African Indians to come over to this country or to arrange for a deputation from India to visit South Africa to make the necessary enquiries and enter into negotiations with the Union Government if they so desired. This is the purport of what we said."—A P.

AEROPLANE CRASHES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Paris.—An aeroplane that left Paris at six yesterday morning for attempting a non-stop flight to Karachi crashed in Black Forest at ten in the morning and was completely destroyed. M. Thierry was killed and M. Coste, who was severely injured, was removed to hospital at Freiburg.—Reuter.

NAIRN CROSS-DESERT MAIL,

ROUTE DEFINITELY UNSAFE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Baghdad Sept. 14.—News has reached here that the Nairn cross-desert mail convoy due to arrive at Baghdad on Saturday was attacked on Friday, 86 miles from Damascus.

Both the convoy and the French escorting cars with troops and machineguns, were forced to turn back and return to Damascus. Flying-officer Long of the Royal Air Force who was a passenger in the French escorting car was slightly wounded. There were no other casualties.

The motor mail is now coming to Baghdad *via* Jerusalem and Amman, the French authorities having reported that the usual Nairn route is definitely unsafe.—Reuter.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

Though it had been announced by the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation that the ballot boxes of all the three divisions in which elections took place on Saturday last would be opened this morning, the ballot boxes of only one division were opened, objections having been taken in respect of the other two divisions. Dr. Mallayya, the Swarajist candidate was declared elected by an overwhelming majority of 327 votes against 16 votes secured by his rival the Justice nominee in spite of the brisk personal canvassing of even the Ministers. An unusually large crowd was present at the Corporation buildings this morning anxiously awaiting the results and though the non-opening of the ballot boxes of two divisions and the consequent suspicion thrown over the results caused great disappointment to them. It was made good by the announcement of the success of Dr. Mallayya and he was lustily cheered as he came out of the buildings. Some trouble was sought to be created in front of the Corporation offices by some hirelings attacking peaceful Congress volunteers.

COAL GRADING BILL.

PASSED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Council of State sat to-day for an hour and was occupied with official business. Over a dozen questions were answered, including one regarding return journey tickets on the East Indian Railway. To this question Mr. Hadow replied that the practice on different railways was not uniform and Government were aware that the East Indian Railway did issue return journey tickets between certain points.

The bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of goods by sea was passed. Mr. Chadwick briefly explained the minor changes. He characterised the bill as useful, and said it was passed unanimously by the Assembly.

Sir Arthur Froom also supported the measure, which was duly passed.

The Council then passed without discussion the Provident Fund Amendment Bill, and the Opium Bill as passed by the Assembly.

COAL GRADING BILL.

Mr. Chadwick moved consideration of the Coal Grading Bill as passed by the Assembly. He explained the objects of the bill, almost on the same lines as was done by the Commerce Member in the Assembly. He said overseas markets of 2 million tons had been lost to Indian coal trade and had to be recaptured. There was need for harder work because competition in those markets was keener as South Africa, Japan and Australia had now come into those markets.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in welcoming the bill, said that the great need of the country was first class coal and Government would do well to help to develop first class coal deposits. He further urged Government to have reduced railway freights for carriage of coal for internal consumption. The G. I. P. Railway had already reduced coal freights as much as they could, and he hoped other railway companies would follow suit. Concluding he said that though the Fiscal Commission had recommended the imposition of an import duty on foreign coal, he was not in its favour.

Sir William Currie remarked that the recovery of foreign markets would be slow but it would be sure if the members would pass the bill.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari observed that even in India, railway freights made it impossible for Indian coal to compete successfully with foreign coal. He wanted first an assurance from Government that the large question of the coal trade would be referred to the Tariff Board at an early date.

Mr. Karandikar also supported the bill.

Mr. Chadwick, replying on the debate, repeated the assurance given by Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly that the question of the coal trade would be referred to the Tariff Board at the earliest opportunity, but as whatever the Tariff Board recommended would have nothing to do with the question of the export trade, he asked the House to pass the bill.

After accepting a minor drafting amendment moved by him, the bill as amended was then passed and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE AND SWARAJ PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Council of State is going to be shortly dissolved and the fresh elections to that august body of Edots will take place probably in October next. Every body knows how it is at present constituted and how it has practically nullified what little good work the Legislative Assembly was able to do. Under these circumstances, can any body doubt that a radical change in the personnel of that body has become absolutely necessary?

I have already said that the elections are going to take place very shortly. And yet, I find that the Swarajists in this Presidency have not put forward any candidates of their own up till now. In this respect, the Madras Swarajists have already gone far ahead of us by putting forward as many as five or six candidates. I therefore, appeal to such of my Swarajist friends as have a mind to stand for election to boldly come forward and publicly announce their candidatures. I need hardly remind them that delay in such matters is more often than not dangerous and even fatal. Meanwhile, I think that the voters also have a duty of their own to perform. They must not promise their votes to any body until the names of all the candidates are finally declared.—Yours, etc.

D. V. BELVI, M.L.A.,

Belgaum.

INDORE NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the Indore Notes published in your issue of the 11th July, '25. Therein your correspondent wrote a misleading statement about a novel named 'Aramsingh' printed at Madhya Bharat Press, Khanda, C. P. which has been procribed by the Holkar State. It is really strange that your correspondent, being ignorant even of the name of the book and of the press where it has been printed, calls it a defamatory book in which the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has been bitterly criticised. The book really speaking is an imaginary novel. One may go through the book, but he will no where find the name either of Indore, or of its ruler or of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. I hope that the Maharaja Holkar will remove the ban on the said novel which has to do nothing with Indore —Yours, etc.

'A CITIZEN.'

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

BY B. F. MADON.

(Continued from page 6.)

items as on the face of it cannot be meant for the agricultural classes, but are clearly meant for the wealthier classes or for industries. I have purposely left out the following:

	Rs.
Cotton and manufactures thereof	86.57.24
Flax	29.97
Hemp	10.53
Jute	28.65
Wool	4.35.41
Sugar and Confectionery	20.90.24
Soap	1.32.48
Spices	2.66.—
Stationery	81.58
Paper pasteboard and printing machine	3.36.73
Paints and painters material	1.26.52
Metals and Ores	26.31.36
Matches	88.89
Kerosene	4.77.50
Hardware	4.98.71
Gums and Resins	26.43
Glass and Glassware	2.60.01
Earthenware	74.87
	162.52.92

The two lists together account for Rs. 241.26 crores of our total Imports of some Rs. 243 crores, which figure includes goods reexported. I will leave it to my readers to decide for themselves, and from their own knowledge of the lives and habits of our agricultural population how much of the Rs. 162-52 crores in the second list can be considered as being imported for the agricultural classes. I do not think there will be much dispute as to the first list viz. Rs. 68.72 crores. I take these to be entirely goods destined for the wealthier classes. Therefore, on this part of his exports, the producer realises in foreign markets £51.54 million for these Rs. 68.72, whereas at 15 to the £ he could have got Rs. 77.31 crores. Consequently—even assuming that every article in the second list entirely goes to the producer, which is simply absurd—the producer loses Rs. 8.59 crores on the first list.

As for the argument that imported articles cheapen similar indigenous articles, and that the producer benefits that way such an argument will not bear closer examination. Nobody will seriously argue that if diamonds are cheaper, the trinkets of the agriculturist will become proportionately cheaper, or that, if motor cars are cheaper, the agriculturist will find it cheaper to buy bullock cart. Therefore the cheapening of such luxuries benefits the wealthier classes at the expense of the producer.

Producer's Loss.

If we now summarise the position, we find that:

1. The producer loses 8.59 crores on my first list, the wealthier classes being gainers to this extent.

2. The producer loses 9.59 crores on the amount of gold and silver that is destined for the middle and upper classes.

3. The producer loses 7.—crores and Government gain as much on their own remittances.

4. The producer loses at least 50 lacs (probably much more), and the non-Indians serving or trading in India gain as much on their remittances.

5. The producer loses another Rs. 10 to 15 crores on the Imports in my second list, I will leave it to the reader to say how much.

6. The producer loses perhaps another Rs. 40 to 50 crores or more on that portion of his produce that he has to sell for consumption in India itself and necessarily at parity of Export prices.

The average Income per head in this country has been variously put at Rs. 60 to 115 per head per annum. This includes the princely incomes of big Zamindars and Capitalists and of all the middle and upper classes. Therefore the average income of the agricultural population must be appreciably under this average figure. And it is a population with this most beggarly income that the present currency system tries to rob of a further Rs. 3 to 4 per head per annum.

The only part of the loss that could at all be justified is the Rs. 7 crores by which the Government benefits. It may be argued that the Government must be carried on, and that Government must have so much more money. To this my reply would be—why take it from the producer alone? Why should not the other sections of the population bear their fair share. Even if you must take it from the producer, why not take it in a more honest way? Do not take it in a way that only brings 7 crores to the Government coffers, and puts 70 crores into the pockets of the wealthier classes of the population.

Even if Government think it right to take these 7 crores from this section of the population alone, it can be done by a 2 per cent. export duty. I consider an Export Duty always objectionable, but if this amount of money has to be taken from the producer and the producer alone, this will be the most straightforward way, and the producer will lose 2 per cent. only and not 12½ per cent. on that part of his produce, which is exported and will get the full market value on the rest.

I may add that for purposes of illustration I have taken the actual figures for 1924-25 of both the Foreign Trade and of Remittance operations. The actual figures of Home Charges is under £30 millions. This at 1s. 6. requires 40 crores, and at 1s. 4d. would require 45 crores. Therefore the yearly saving needed by Government is not 7 crores but only 5 crores, and it is this sum that would require to be found in addition to the present revenues if we go back to 1s. 4d. and an export duty of only 1½ per cent. would suffice. However, there are other revenues that will expand if we go back to 1s. 4d., as I shall show in my next article, in which I propose to examine the so-called interests of the taxpayer.

(To be continued.)

UNDER ONE FLAG.

MR. GULAB SINGH'S FAITH IN CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

UNITED ACTION POSSIBLE.

REPLY TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Sirdar Gulab Singh to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under that Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	MR. GULAB SINGH'S REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	No.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	Yes, money contribution will be acceptable to me.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	A political programme of the Congress including work in the Councils will be acceptable to me and I will co-operate in carrying it out.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	Congress programme as settled under the rules by the Congress.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	Constitutional agitation (true and national in its sense) will give us Home Rule.
(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures by and on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	I believe in constructive programme. I recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures by and by on the extreme issues.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	Yes, I am prepared to give up the use of Foreign Cloth, but I believe in the Free Trade. Encouragement of Swadeshi movement is my principle.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	If I am an M. L. C. (elected) I will not accept a ministership.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	The announcement of the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations will settle my course of action. Vigorous vocal protest will clearly define the course by presenting grievances.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	The essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to me. I will recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the Legislatures on the issue of further developments.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	Swarajist activities are not sufficient in furtherance of the constructive programme.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals in the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	United action on the parts of both sections is essential and possible.

GULAB SINGH, M.L.A.,

Lyallpur.

KHADI WORK IN RAJPUTANA STATES.

JAIPUR AUTHORITIES' ENCOURAGING ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Sept. 14.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj during his short stay at Sikar did some useful khadi work both amongst the public and Shriman Raoraja's family. Jamnalalji runs a boarding house of Rajput students numbering 50 in Sikar for the last twelve years. In honour of his visit Raorajaji has given grant of Rs. 240 monthly for scholarships to Rajput and Charan boys of the boarding house as previously promised. He arrived at Jaipur on 9th and Mr. Manilal Kothari joined him the next day. Both of them saw Major Ogilvie, president of the Jaipur Council, Major Field, British Resident, Mr. Coventry, Inspector-General Police, Rai Bahadur Purohit Gopinathji, Senior Member of the State Council and some other officers and had a long interesting conversation on Khadi and its great possibility in the Jaipur State. Among other things they specially urged the immediate abolition of export duty on khadi and greater use of Khadi for state purposes. Major Ogilvie showed keen interest and sympathy and seemed inclined to do everything possible to encourage this important local industry.

When Major Ogilvie, Mr. Coventry and Major Field saw the beautiful khadi samples which Jamnalalji carries with him they were extremely delighted at their surprisingly fine and durable quality and expressed their appreciation in writing. The former two made some purchases for themselves. Mr. Coventry was good enough to order out some coloured khadi for experimental police uniforms. It is arranged to open a khadi Bhandar some time this month and it is hoped in view of the sympathetic attitude of the State authorities khadi industry will receive great impetus.

Jamnalalji and Mr. Kothari appreciated some important reform successfully made by the minority administration, particularly Judicial and Police, and urged for some further reforms laying stress on the need of introducing Hindi as the language of the court instead of Urdu. Over 95 per cent of the people including Mahomadans and villagers know only Hindi and therefore, they experience great difficulty and inconvenience in having to get their petitions written in Urdu. The President and some officers whom they saw seemed to hold quite sympathetic view in this matter. It is hoped that the desired change will be made in near future. In Jaipur State now the ground is made clearer for genuine khadi work and workers will have sympathetic treatment at the hands of authorities.

Encouraged by the results so far achieved in Jodhpur and Jaipur Jamnalalji hopes to do good, sound khadi work in other Rajputana States. He has received invitations and sympathetic letters from Bikaner, Kishangarh, Udaipur and Kotah.

SIMILAR ENCOURAGEMENT IN KISHENAGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Sept. 14.

Kishenagarh, 13th September:—Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj. and Mr. Manilal Kothari arrived here last evening from Jaipur and are State guests. This morning they saw the Chief Minister Dewan Bahadur Paonasker regarding khadi work. He showed keen interest and promised all possible help. In the afternoon they saw the leading citizens and urged the necessity of opening a khadi bhandar in Kishengarh. In the evening the Maharaja Sahib invited them to Phoolmanal where beautiful khadi samples were shown to him and all his officers. The Maharaja showed great interest in the samples and ordered Rs. 1,000 worth of khadi. The Minister and officers also gave orders.

MAHATMA AT PURULIA.

ADVICE TO LEPERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PURULIA, Sept. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sit. Rajendra Prasad visited on the 13th morning the local Leper Asylum where he was received by the head of the institution, a Christian missionary. Leper girls sang welcome songs. He examined the sores of almost all the lepers assembled with his own hands and gave his *ashirbad* for their cure and told them that bodily uncleanliness such as theirs did not make one unclean so long as the heart was pure. So he asked them to culture the heart.

He addressed a *purdah* ladies meeting and appealed for the Deshbandhu Fund. There was a good response to his appeal.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Khilafat Conference met this evening. In his presidential address Haji Mohammad Shaffee suggested the holding of the All World Muslim Conference in Mecca to settle the question of its sovereignty and Government and said that he did not believe the news broadcasted by Reuter regarding Ibn Saud.

UNTOUCHABLES' ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

The untouchables of Purulia who had given up drinking and taken to primary education drafted their own address and gave it to Mahatma who in reply said that he did not recognise untouchability as a part of Hinduism and if he was satisfied that it was such he would renounce Hinduism. He asked the higher class Hindus to treat well the untouchables and the untouchables to lift themselves. Gandhiji starts for Chakradharpur to-night.

JAMIAT-E-ANSARUL-HARAMAIN, MANIFESTO.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Jamiat-e-Ansarul-Haramain, Bombay, writes:—

As already reported a representative Committee of the Moslems of Bombay was appointed last week to concert measures for the protection of the Holy places of Islam and this Committee has been named "Jamiyat-e-Ansarul-Haramain." No explanation is needed for the formation of a Committee of this kind at this juncture. The desecration of those sanctuaries with which the history of Islam is indissolubly connected has wounded the religious feelings not only of the seven crores of the Moslems of India, but of the whole Islamic world. The feelings of the Moslems of the kingdoms of Persia, Egypt, and many other Moslem States have been outraged. So great has been the calamity. So distressing have been the tragic events of the last few days, which mark the advance of the Wahabi soldiers on Holy Medina! Our watchward is "Peace" and we have no desire to initiate or support any hostile propaganda against other Moslem organization. Although, we cannot see eye-to-eye with the present directors of the policy of the Central Khilafat Committee on the question of the Wahabi aggression in the Hedjaz, we fervently hope that it will not be long before the truth about the doings of the Nejdies will be established beyond a shadow of doubt, and we will then have an opportunity of seeing our brethren in the opposite camp co-operating with us, which, Moslems as they are, should also be dear to them. Our sole aim is to safeguard the honour of Islam by helping in the preservation of the sanctity of the Haramain of Mecca and Medina towards which only our activities will be at present directed. It will be our policy to vehemently oppose all efforts towards invoking non-Moslem intervenaion in this purely Islamic question.

RANGOON MUSLIMS SUPPORT IBN SAUD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

Under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Khilafat Committee a mass meeting of the citizens of Rangoon was held on Friday last when the following resolution was passed:—

The public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon being convinced of the falsity of the rumours of the bombardment of the Holy City of Madina expresses its sense of belief and request the Muslims not to give any importance to the Sherriffian and Dubhagi propaganda which are being spread to create dissension among the Muslims. The Sherriffian and his party want to sell the sacred land of the Hedjaz in the hands of the non-Muslims as well as loot the Hajees at the holy places under their protection, while Sultan Ibn Saud wants to free the Jazirat-ul-Arab from all such controls and protect the Hajees from such molestations.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GORAI GRIEVANCES.

I.

Mr. P. Pereira (Gorai) deplores the apathy of the Government in not removing the liquor shop at Gorai, which, he says, is the cause of many disturbances.

II.

"Culvemker" (Gorai) replying to the Government letter, that the Gorai-Borivli Road question being purely a local one without Provincial importance should be the sole concern of the Local Board, states that the revenue of the Board being too small to cope with such a scheme, the P.W.D. should take up the matter and urges Mr. Joseph Baptista to move in the matter.

III.

"Safety First" (Gorai) urges the present Contractor of the Gorai-Borivli Ferry Service to engage experienced men to man the boats so as to prevent the recurrence of accidents due to under-manning like a recent one.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

"X" (Girgaum) suggests the fixing of boards in the front and hind plates of the Tram Cars cautioning the motor and other vehicles to stop where the Tram stops, so as to prevent street accidents.

UNWANTED DYE WORKS.

Mr. D. I. D'Mellow (Kurla) deplores the attitude of the Kurla Municipality in not shifting the local Dye Works in spite of vehement protests and petitions and urges the Collector to do the needful in the matter.

DADAR LANES.

M.R.S. (Dadar) urges the Corporators to remedy the hopelessly insanitary and filthy state of the lanes of Dadar as well as the defective draining and insufficient lighting in the streets.

GAMBLING AT FAIRS.

Sayed Mahomed Kasim (Bombay) refers to the prevalence of various forms of gambling like throwing rings, 'diagam,' 'gola' etc., at the Sayed Miranali Datar annual Fair at Unava where large numbers of people congregate and urges the authorities to put a stop to such gambling.

PURE MILK FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. D. M. Bhat, Tribhuvan Lane (Khetwadi) suggests the importation of healthy Gir baffaloes which are famous for their rich milk and the opening of a large dairy farm in a healthy suburb and arranging the delivery of pure milk in clean sealed bottles to customers. He also expresses his desire to discuss the matter over with those interested in the question.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. K. Balaraman (Matunga) referring to the Kurdwadi-Pandharpur Line, suggests that side-doors should replace the present vestibule system, more passengers carriages in place of Goods-vans during the Ashadi festival and fixing of sign-boards to the trains that stand at the platform facing the same direction, but running in opposite ones.

RLY. CONCESSION RATES.

S.S.S. (Kalyan) suggests that the proposed Christmas concession fares to third class passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be extended to the Divali Holidays also.

WATER-SUPPLY IN KHAR.

Mr. G. V. Kulkarni (Bombay) complains of the very high cost of water-supply at Khar-Laxmi Nagar, owing to insufficient connecting pipes and a dispute between the Bandra Municipality and the Development Directorate. He deplores the distinction made between Bandra and Khar residents who are charged twelve annas and one rupee respectively for a thousand gallons.

INDIANISATION.

"One who knows" (Surat) deplores the attitude of the Excise Department of the Bombay Government in superseding the claims of qualified Indians with departmental experience in favour of less qualified and raw Anglo-Indians.

NEW TOWN AT SHIKARPUR.

"Public Servant" (Shikarpur) deplores the indifference of the Government in regard to the proposed new Town at Shikarpur even though the residents were induced to buy plots in the proposed area three years ago. He exhorts the Bombay Legislators to move in the matter.

EDUCATION IN JODHPUR.

"A Student" (Jodhpur) regrets the withdrawal of Free Education in the Jodhpur State as well as the usual Scholarships and the sudden imposition of high fees.

CLERKS' UNION.

"A Depressed Bank Clerk" (Bombay) regrets the absence of proper unions among the educated clerks who are consequently left to the tender mercies of the employers and he appeals to the clerks in the city to join the existing Clerks' Union.

STREET VEGETABLE SELLERS.

Mr. G. V. Oka (Girgaum) in a letter to the Corporation says that on the 24th ultimo he saw some men coming in a motor lorry to Mahar Bouri, Girgaum, forcibly dispossessing the vegetable sellers on the streets there of all their baskets and making away with them. He also asks whether selling of vegetables on the road-side is illegal, and if so, why it is connived at in many other cases and whether there is no less violent method of dealing with such sellers than the one referred to above.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied by Major C. O. Harvey, Monsieur De Professeur Nolf, Captain Goffinet and Captain L. R. J. C. Wilkinson left Government House Ganeshkhind, on the evening of Sunday.

The Patidars of Baroda have decided to invite Mr. V. J. Patel to Baroda with a view to presenting him with an address congratulating him on his election as the President of the Legislative Assembly.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive at Lucknow on the morning of the 26th September (and not of 23rd September as previously reported) and to leave Lucknow the same evening.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

LIEUT. PATWARDHAN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 4.

The case in which Mr. V. L. Bhave, of Thana, stands charged before Mr. Fernandes, Personal Asistant to the Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana, with cheating Lieut. Patvardhan, of the London Air Force, came on for hearing again on the 1st and 2nd instant, but it could not be heard on the 3rd owing to the sudden illness of the accused.

Mr. Gupte appeared for the Crown; while Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, defended the accused.

On the 1st September at the outset of the proceedings Lieut. Patvardhan, whose cross-examination had not yet finished, handed a letter to the Magistrate in which it was mentioned that the witness (the Lieutenant) was required for military duty as soon as possible.

Mr. F. to Mag.: Will you let me see the letter?

Mag.: It is marked confidential.

Mr. F.: By whom is it signed?

Mag.: Well, I am satisfied with the letter. It is marked private.

Mr. F.: By whom is it signed? Please make a note. I want to see the letter.

Mag.: It is from the Secretariat.

This answer brought the discussion of the matter regarding the letter to an end and Mr. F. in further cross-examination of the witness asked him:

At the date of agreement for sale the 22nd October, 1923, there was due by you, as mentioned in the agreement altogether Rs. 34,000 with interest?—That is what they say. That is what they forced me to do. They filed a suit after this.

But was it so?—I don't know what they have done.

To the Mag.: I cannot say how much money was due by me on the 22nd October, 1923, as mentioned therein.

Mr. F.: Interest was also due?—This document has been cancelled.

Mr. F.: Never mind about that.

Wit.: All the money was paid to me by cheque for Rs. 32,000, but they have a promissory note from me up to Rs. 34,000. They said Rs. 34,000 were due. Rs. 2,000 cheque was not given to me and I do not know how they can say they have paid it to me. I cannot account for the Rs. 2,000. I have admitted I have received Rs. 34,000.

To the Court: Actually Rs. 32,000 were paid to me, but I cannot trace how Rs. 2,000 were paid to me.

Mr. F.: You have signed this admitting Rs. 2,000 have been received by you?—I have signed the document that these Rs. 2,000 were received by me.

Mr. F.: And also the balance of Rs. 32,000?

Court: That he has said.

Mr. F.: And you have also signed the document and agreed to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent.?—I did not agree: this was forced upon me. They filed a suit against me.

Mr. F.: At that time whilst this agreement was being prepared you were represented by Solicitors, Messrs. Mantri and Co.?—They were their Solicitors. They took me to Mantri Solicitors. Mantri and Co. were Shamba's Solicitors.

Mag.: Who prepared this deed?—By Rakvalla on behalf of Mantri and Co.

On your behalf?—Yes.

Messrs. Mantri and Co. approved the sale deed on my behalf.

Mr. F.: Purnanand, Clubwalla and Jasubhai acted for the purchasers?—Yes.

Court to wit.: Messrs. Clubwalla were the Solicitors for this document and of Shamba?—Yes. Messrs. Clubwalla were Solicitors for Shamba.

Mr. F.: And you signed the sale agreement in the presence of your Solicitors?

Court to Mr. F.: He did not admit that Mantri was his Solicitor. He said he signed the agreement in the presence of Mr. Mantri ad his clerk Joshi.

Mr. F.: Shamba and Manek signed in their Solicitors' office.

Mag. to Mr. F.: They did not sign together.

Mr. F.: What happens is this, Sir. (procedure explained) each one signs in his Solicitors' office.

Mag. to wit.: Did you sign in Mantri's office?—It is queer for me. I don't remember whether I signed it. It has my signature.

Mr. F.: Mr. Mantri was paid by you?—It was arranged that they would pay Mantri. Mantri was the Solicitor for them. I have paid some amount to Mantri as well. They told me that they would pay the money.

Why did you pay when they said they would pay?—Well, if they did not pay the work would not continue. He asked me to pay stamp money.

To Court: I paid Mr. Mantri because he asked me to pay. I did so to expedite work.

Court to Wit.: Mind whatever you say goes in record. You think well before you answer.

Mr. F.: Lieut. Patvardhan, that is not correct you paid him long after you completed the work?—I never said so.

Court to Wit.: Did you pay after the work was finished?—It may have been. I may have paid after I had signed the agreement.

Mr. F. Mantri and Co. continued to act as your solicitors in the matter of this sale, after this agreement was signed?—They refused. This never came in existence.

Court to Wit.: Did Mantri and Co. act as your solicitors for the sale?—Mantri was the solicitor for both because they were his clients first and they went to Clubwalla and asked me to follow Mantri.

Mr. Gupte objects: I won't have that.

Mr. F.: And throughout the negotiations for this agreement Mantri acted for you and Clubwalla for them?—That I don't know.

Mag: You never engaged Mantri and Co. as your solicitors?—They took me there.

You yourself never engaged Mantri and Co. as your solicitors?—Never.

Mr. F.: Did you engage Mr. Mantri to approve the draft of the deed of sale?

Court: Do you understand the word 'draft'?—No.

Can any one of you explain?

Mr. Gupte: Draft means *Masuda*.

Mag: It is called *Masuda*. *Masuda* means a rough copy.

Mr. F.: Did you instruct Messrs. Mantri and Co. to approve the draft sale deed on your behalf?—I don't understand what is my behalf. They told me to go to Mantri and Co.

Mr. F. to Mag: It is four days I have been trying to get an answer.

Mag: First of all he does not understand what is a draft.

Mr. F.: You first went to Mantri and Co. in August 1923?—I don't want to know anything.

You must answer me now please?—Yes, yes.

You went to Purnanand and Clubwalla (Mr. F. reads letter of 10th Aug.): Now the question is: Did you instruct Mr. Mantri to write this letter? —How can I instruct when I don't understand. I don't remember anything. They took me to him.

Mr. F.: You knew that after paying the amount due to Shamba a balance would remain payable to you?—I don't understand anything. I don't remember just now. You are asking the question just now and now.

You agreed to sell the Palghar property to Manek?—They forced me. They filed a suit against me.

To Mag.: I agreed to sell the Palghar property for Rs. 55,000 under compulsion from Shamba and Manek.

Mr. F.: You knew that after paying themselves Rs. 34,000 which they advanced to you, there would be a balance due to you?—(Witness in confusion).

Mag.: I will put it to him. You see you had taken Rs. 34,000. Now if you deducted this amount from Rs. 55,000 you knew that there would be a balance of Rs. 21,000 payable to you?—Yes.

Mr. F.: Did you want to know how they would pay the balance; were you not anxious to know this?—I don't remember anything of what arrangement they made. They said, "you don't understand anything of this" and I don't know what they did. It would be paid in cash.

Were you anxious to know?—I was anxious as to how the Rs. 21,000 were to be paid.

Mr. Gupte to Court: I pray that the question may be disallowed as witness has already answered that before. He has said that he understood the money was going to be paid in cash.

Mr. F.: Did you understand that it would be paid to you in one lump or in instalment?—That I don't remember.

Now I refer you to the agreement.

Wit.: I say this was taken from me by force. Why do you refer me to it? What has Mr. Ferreira to do with this paper? This is a waste paper.

Mag. to Witness: The letter is altogether a different thing, you wait and see what the question is.

Mr. F.: (reads document re. condition of interest). Do you admit that?—They were claiming interest *from* me, now they say without any interest *for* me.

Mr. Gupte: The witness makes a qualified answer.

Mag: Do you admit that?—I don't find it. I have not read it.

After witness had read the document he admitted that the condition laid down in the agreement was correct. But he at the same time added: It is taken by force. I have never seen such a strange thing in my life. The agreement is one-sided, as they charged me interest at 7 per cent. and they want to pay me without interest.

Mr. F.: Did you agree to it?—I was forced to sign it.

And your solicitors said it was good?—My solicitor did not say anything and as I agreed under compulsion he had to pass it.

What did the solicitor say to you? Did he say this is not clear if you like to pass it?

Mr. Gupte: You cannot import these things in evidence what passed between witness and the solicitor.

Mr. F.: Why not? It is written there. I want to show that he did engage the solicitor.

Mag: You won't get a proper answer.

Mr. F.: Very well, Sir, I won't get a proper answer.

To Wit.: Mr. Mantri in his letter of 10th August, 1923 says that he received your instructions. Is it correct or is it wrong?—How can I say that he is wrong when he was doing their work. I paid whatever I was asked. That was purchasers' solicitor and purchasers asked me to go because they would be benefitted.

To Mr. Gupte: The answer is that the purchasers took me to their own solicitors and if Mantri was deceived it was the purchasers who imposed upon him.

Mr. F. to Wit.: Are you prepared to deny Mantri's statement made in his letter?—How can I deny or how can I admit it?

Mr. Gupte: What passed between the solicitors is—

Mr. F.: (indignantly) Yes, yes, all solicitors' instructions are fraudulent. We all solicitors are a fraud.

Mr. Gupte: You are prematurely commenting on the evidence.

Md. F.: Now I am going to the first letter?—You may go to hundred letters.

(To be continued).

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. Chagla delivered a lecture on the "Problem of Hindu-Moslem Unity" before the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on last Sunday evening.

"REBELS" AGAINST FRENCH RULE.

Courtesy: Illus. London News.

TYPICAL DRUSE TRIBESMEN.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following are extracts from the Report of the New High School for Girls from November 1921 to December 1924:—

The New High School for Girls (the ol Frere Fletcher School) was taken over in November 1921 by the present Board of Trustees who have since been conducting it as a day-school for girls of all denominations. The Frere Fletcher School it will be remembered, was started in 1878, when a munificent gift of Rs. 50,000 was made by our distinguished and well-known citizen of those days, the late Mr. Premchand Roychand. It was the only English-teaching school where Indian girls were admitted without any restrictions as to numbers or fees. In the year 1917, the Committee and the Trustees of the Frere Fletcher School arranged with the sanction of the High Court to amalgamate it with the Cathedral Girls' High School as they did not have enough funds to carry on the work. It was not until the matter was published in the daily papers that Mr. Petit's attention was drawn to it and he immediately moved the High Court to have the order rescinded. Another arrangement was, accordingly, arrived at in consequence of which, upon the payment by Mr. Petit of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Trustees of the Frere Fletcher School, the Institution with its building and equipment was handed over in the year 1921 to the present Board of Trustees, Mr. Petit guaranteeing to finance it.

The main aim of this Institution is to supply the long-felt want of a really up-to-date and well-conducted Girls' School. It is a cosmopolitan Institution and there is absolutely no distinction of race, class, or creed within its walls. Comradeship and good feeling are encouraged among the pupils of the different communities. Though at present the majority of the pupils are Parsis we have no doubt that in course of time the other sister communities will also take advantage of this Institution in larger numbers than now and thus enable us to unite in friendly co-operation, the future mothers of the different units composing the Indian community.

The Trustees hope to make this one of the leading schools in the Presidency and the Lady Principal and her Staff as well as the pupils of the Institution are making an earnest endeavour to fulfil that hope.

The school opened in January 1922 with 75 pupils on the roll. In January 1923, however, the number of pupils increased to 112 and there are now at the end of 1924, 139 pupils on the roll, consisting of 12 Christians, 4 Jews, 5 Hindus, 27 Mahomedans, 1 Japanese 4 Persians and 86 Parsis. I have much pleasure in stating that on the reopening of the school this year in January the total number on the roll is 160.

For pupils who are gifted with literary ability a magazine has been started, contributions to which are sent in by the girls themselves.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to see the pupils of our Institution, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Jews, Japanese, Persians, all working in perfect harmony and friendly co-operation. Our school affords a training ground for habits of truthfulness, courage and self-reliance, mutual help and understanding. Literary and artistic tastes are developed by means of the different activities in which the children take part. We feel sure, a training such as this, will enable them to fulfil the high destiny that is in store for them as the mothers and makers of the rejuvenated India of the future which is to take before long her proper place among the great nations of the world.

REMOVAL OF A HANUMAN TEMPLE.

At a public meeting of the Hindu residents of Love Lane, Mazagaon, held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. S. L. Silam, the following resolutions were passed:

"This public meeting of the Hindu residents of Love Lane and other citizens, enters a strong protest against the removal of the very old Temple of Shri Hanumanji in this lane by the Municipal Corporation."

"In view of the above resolution this public meeting of Love Lane and other citizens emphatically urge and appeal to the President of Municipal Corporation, its members and Municipal Commissioner to stay their orders for the removal of this Temple and allow the Temple to remain where it is, giving a slight curve to the proposed road. The grounds on which this meeting makes the above appeal, among others are:—

(1.) This is the only public Temple in the vicinity which is visited by thousands of the Hindu residents of the locality.

(2) This Temple is very old and has been repaired some 55 years back and is public property. Several Utsavas and other public Hindu functions take place in this Temple every year.

(3) By the removal of this temple the religious feeling and susceptibilities of the Hindu residents of this locality would be wounded.

The meeting also appointed a Committee to represent the grievances to the authorities concerned.

DEATH OF A STAUNCH NON-CO-OPERATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 13.

Mr. J. M. Samant the leading Non-co-operator of the City suddenly collapsed on Saturday night of heart failure. The sad news spread in the town early morning and the crowd gathered at his residence to have the last glimpse of the faithful Ghandite. The funeral procession passed through the main streets and was attended by many leading citizens, merchants, pleaders, doctors and the general public. Mr. Samant was the only Non-co-operator who remained faithful to the last and started practice in February last after the Court boycott was removed in the Belgaum Congress. He was a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was the inspiring soul of the local movement of the Khaddar programme and Rashtriya Shala. He was looking towards the expected tour of Mahatma Gandhi in the Sholapur District, and was busy in making arrangement for the same.

FOLK-LORE OF KATHIAWAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 12.

Principal T. K. Shahani of the Samaldas College has organised a series of discourses on the folk-lore of Kathiawar the first of which was delivered in the College on Saturday by Mr. J. K. Meghani, of the "Saurashtra" in the language of the medieval bards (Charans) which was highly appreciated by the audience. The discourses have been organised with a view to awaken among the students a keen interest in the study of the culture of ancient and medieval Kathiawar.

AJMER NEWS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Sept. 10.

Ajmer promises a brisk life in the Municipal elections this year. Party propaganda has already commenced and party of the Hindus under the lead and guidance of Rajasthan Sevasungh has been formed and commenced its work in right earnest. Nationalists are seriously considering the situation from their own point of view. Communal jealousies which ought to have been on the wane have gained a fresh impetus from the party struggle. The National outlook is gloomy. The Muslim element of the population which is susceptible to Nationalist influence is showing but little stir.

Three names of the candidates have been notified in the local weekly "Tarun Rajasthan". Dr. Gulab Chand Patni, the leader of the Sangathan Party, is an ex-Congress man who has alienated Nationalist sympathy by sectarian views.

Mr. G .S. Bhargava, another ex-Congress man, has also joined the ranks of Hindu Sabha and is standing to oppose Mr. Genda Lall, a very popular figure in the Municipality.

Sirdar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, Bar-at-Law also is reported to be standing to oppose Mr. Genda Lal.: But it is hardly credible that he will run the risk of a defeat.

The Muslim attitude towards the elections is not yet expressed. An attempt is being made by other parties to divide the Mohammedans of Qaisarganj by trying to persuade a young Seth to oppose a veteran like Molvi Abdul Rashid, Vakil, and unless the Muslim leaders and the Nationalists promptly attend to it they are assured of their success. Great interest still centres round the probable attitude of the Muslims as in some wards they are likely to exert a decisive influence.

The leaders of the Muslim League are chiefly occupied with the problem of removing the educational backwardness of their community which has reached an acute stage here. It is said that a deputation of the local branch of the Muslim League waited sometimes ago on the Educational Commissioner for Ajmer-Merwara in this connection and that they are also preparing a memorial to be presented to the Government of India. Their chief grievance is said to be the absence of any sympathetic supervising agency over Government institutions and they are said to propose the establishment of such an agency on the lines of the United Provinces.

On the political side Ajmer-Merwara is sick of the one man's rule which has fallen to its lot ever since its birth. Its crying need is the establishment of a miniature Council on the lines of Coorg. All parties are agreed on this.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The folowing further donations towards the Funds of the above Institution are received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,90,062; The Trustees of the Charity Trust created by Bai Maneckbai Shapoorji Sorabji Kapawalla, Rs. 5,279; Messrs. Billimoria Kotwal and Co., for a bed, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Gustaspji Dossabhoy Billimoria, for a bed, Rs. 5,000; The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet of Bombay, Rs. 2,000. Including further sums below Rs. 2,000, the total of the Hospital has now reached the sum of Rs. 38,10,726.

Under the auspicious of Shree Sarangpur Servajanek Vyam Mandir, Ahmedabad, a "Vyam Pradar Shau" is to be held on Dashera Day with other items on the programme.

ADEN NOTES.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHERS PLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Aug. 28.

The plight of Government Secondary and Primary School Teachers owing to delay in the revision of their salaries has reached its nadir. It is said that on the 25th inst. a petition was submitted to the Political Resident, through the Officer in charge of Education, Aden, signed by all of them in which it was stated that they would stop work if Government would not revise their salaries at an early date. On Thursday the 27th instant, there was a commotion in the town which thought that the teachers had struck work; but later on it transpired that Major Wightwick, the Officer in charge of Education, asked the petitioners to interview him at the Settlement Office. At 11 a.m. all the teachers were seen in the verandah of the Settlement Office. Major Wightwick, I am told, said that he was fully aware that the revision question of the teachers' salaries had taken a very long time, but, he said, the matter was under the consideration of Government, that Government was reluctant to grant he request of the teachers because they had failed to qualify themselves; that if they struck work he would recommend a wholesale dismissal of all of them inasmuch as they could be replaced by better qualified teachers from Syria, Egypt and India. The teachers have become desperate and might strike at any time.

This matter has dragged on for 'five years.' Government having exhausted all tactics during the past five years had now adopted a new policy by inquiring as to why the revision should not be deferred till the teachers have qualified themselves. This unique Government expects to get qualified teachers at Rs. 10 per month in the case of Primary Schools and Rs. 50 per month for the Secondary Schools! According to the Officer in charge of Education, too, this is possible, more particularly by importing teachers from India and Egypt! I am in full accord with the Government that teachers should qualify themselves; but is it possible to induce them to do so when the scale of pay is lower than that of a peon in the same department?

It is hoped that Government will not remember what the London Police or the Bombay Post Office did in the same situation before persist in neglecting the native employees of Aden (not the Europeans who have had three revisions in the last decade!) any more as it has done during the past six years.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

From the Valuation Report on the above Company for the quinquennium ending 31st December, 1923, and other papers regarding its work it seems that this Insurance Company, founded in 1896 has been showing a steady progress year by year. Comparing the figures for 1924 with those for 1919, it will be found that the policies issued increased from 24 lakhs to 57 lakhs, the total premium income from a little less than Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs. Life Assurance Fund from Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, and the total assets from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 56 lakhs. In concluding the Valuation Report referred to above Messrs. James Bacon and Guy Woodrow, Fellows of the Institute of Actuaries, London, say: "The Valuation has again been made upon what may be considered a stringent net premium basis and at a rate of interest considerably lower than that obtained on the investments. In spite of this a very large surplus has been disclosed and it is possible to recommend an increased bonus at a very satisfactory rate. The Board of Directors, share-holders and the policy-holders of the Company, may, therefore, again be congratulated upon the result of the five years' working." The Company has accordingly declared a bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand to its policy-holders which is stated to be a record bonus. Being a purely Indian concern and under competent management, the Company deserves its popularity and success.

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COCOGEM was perfected and placed in the market late in 1923.

It was May 1924 before satisfactory Distributing arrangements were finally made.

In the short period between then and now no less a quantity than

2,000,000 pounds net

OF

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has been purchased by the Public in India.

This huge quantity of nearly 1,000 tons was sold entirely in small, sealed, sanitary tins and represents more than

750,000 Individual Purchases.

COCOGEM is now distributed by 20 Distributing Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and is on sale in more than 2,500 Stockist Shops.

The average price to the consumer for this huge quantity of COCOGEM was Rs. 0-11-9 per pound.

This price was the same from Rawalpindi to Colombo and from Karachi to Rangoon.

During the same period the average price of common quality Ghee which is naturally adulterated was Rs. 1-2-5 per pound.

Thus the net consumers' saving in actual money on these 750,000 purchases of COCOGEM was over

Rs. 4,00,000 ! !

This money stayed in COCOGEM consumers' pockets.

With this fact before you, can you continue to allow your servant to buy short weighted, high priced, and almost invariably adulterated Ghee ?

Can you doubt for one moment but that this enormous sale of over 2,000,000 lbs. net in such a short period of time is full and conclusive proof by the Indian Buying Public itself, that COCOGEM is all we say it is.

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Banish the adulterated, disease-carrying, animal fat called Ghee as well as other animal fats and manufactured goods of doubtful origin from your kitchen and join the host of people who use only pure, vegetable COCOGEM for all cooking purposes.

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P. O. Basavangudi.

(Bangalore City.)

BAN ON HORNIMAN TO CONTINUE.

(Continued from page 7).

(b)." As regards (c) he said: "I am not aware of any breach of privileges of this House and therefore do not propose to take any action.

Replying to a series of supplementary questions from Messrs. Chamanlal and D. P. Sinha Mr. Tonkinson refused to give any further information. He wanted further notice if any further information was required to be given during the next session.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

Replying to Mr. Joshi, Sir B. N. Mitra said that Government had seen the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the future of Indian Art. No copy of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian Crafts and arts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee had been officially received. The architects of the New Capital were to be employed as long as their services were required. Government had not committed themselves in any way in regard to mural and similar decorations for the New Capital.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Mr. Bhore was heckled at question time regarding the position of Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Jinnah was told that the Government of India addressed the Union Government direct in the matter of a Round Table Conference to bring about a settlement. The Union Government replied indicating the difficulties which confronted their agreeing to a conference, but said they had not yet come to the final decision regarding representations made by the Government of India.

Mr. Chaman Lal: Have the Government of India represented to His Majesty's Government that this is an Imperial question and that His Majesty's Government should take action to bring pressure upon the Union Government?

Mr. Bhore: We have placed the whole matter to the best of our ability before the Secretary of State, and we have asked them to use their good offices towards a settlement.

Mr. Jinnah: What were the exact terms of the proposals made by the Government of India to the Union Government and what was their reply?

Mr. Bhore: I am unable to give a reply at the present moment but the purport of our proposal was that a Round Table Conference must be arranged. The South African Government expressed difficulties.

Mr. Jinnah: What were they?

Mr. Bhore: I am not prepared to give an answer.

Sir Hari Singh Gour asked why the Government of India should not, under the Reciprocity Act, take steps by making certain rules.

Mr. Bhore said the Government did not consider that time had yet come for action under the Reciprocity Bill.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Bhore said that while negotiations were in progress it was not possible without jeopardising these negotiations to make public what had passed between the South African and the Indian Governments.

"MATTER OF OPINION."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked what was the reasonable time within which these negotiations should come to an end.

Mr. Bhore: That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. D. P. Sinha: Do Government consider it worth while to make any representation when during the progress of negotiations the South African Government introduces the Reservation of Areas Bill?

Mr. Bhore: Certainly.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao: Does the Government of India regard the situation still hopeful for negotiations?

Mr. Bhore: We shall continue our representations until the Union Government sends a reply finally putting out all possibilities of a satisfactory solution. According to Dr. Millan, the Reservation of Areas Bill will not be proceeded with until January and that the door for negotiation is still open.

Mr. D. P. Sinha: What is there to prevent the Government of India from proceeding under the Reciprocity Act?

Mr. Bhore:—The interest of the Indian resident population in South Africa.

Further in answer to Mr. Jinnah, the Education Secretary repeated what Sir Fazli Hussain told the Council of State that Reservation of Areas Bill had been subjected to the closest examination and Indian Government had telegraphed the Union Government the depth of Indian feeling on the question. Government of India were taking all possible steps to ascertain the wishes of the Indian Community.

Mr. Jinnah:—Has Government considered that it would be in the best interest of the residents in South Africa to openly declare that the Government of India is utterly helpless in this matter?

Mr. Bhore:—No.

NO ULTIMATUM.

Another member suggested that the Government of India should send a warning to the South African Government that they would take action under the Reciprocity Act.

Mr. Bhore:—I don't think Government would be justified in sending an ultimatum like that.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas:—Are Government aware that Sir Fazli Hussain grossly misrepresented the opinions of Messrs. Nehru and Jinnah on the Emigration Committee before the Council of State?

Mr. Bhore:—That is not a question for me to answer.

Mr. Jinnah:—Why did Sir Fazli Hussain make a statement in the Council of State on the proceedings of the Standing Emigration Committee which are confidential?

Mr. Bhore:—I want notice.

PROTECTION TO PAPER.

MR. JOSHI WANTS TO SAFEGUARD LABOUR'S INTERESTS.

After questions, the discussion was resumed on the Government resolution regarding protection to the paper industry. Mr. Joshi moved that protection as proposed could be granted provided (1) that the company receiving assistance shall produce a certificate from any officer appointed by the Government of India for that purpose that the labour conditions prevailing in the works of the company are satisfactory, (2) that the Government of India are given such representation on the Board of Directors of every company receiving the assistance as the Government of India may consider adequate, (3) that the company receiving the assistance shall undertake to pay an amount to the Government of India out of the balance which may remain of the profits after the distribution of 8 per cent. dividend to the share-holders of the company equal to the amount which the company may have received through the rise in prices of paper due to the imposition of the protective duty.

Sir Charles Innes wanted a ruling from the Chair whether the amendment of Mr. Joshi which raised an entirely separate issue could be moved.

Mr. Patel said he did not see how one could differentiate between restrictions on working of the industry itself and restrictions on protection given by the resolution. Any addition which operated as a restriction on the protection given to the industry was restriction upon the resolution itself. Therefore, it was perfectly in order. (Non-official applause). In this particular case it was proposed to impose import duty on certain paper coming to this country. The effect would be to raise the price of paper in India. Members were entitled to safeguard the interests of consumers and, therefore, they could not be prevented from laying down conditions under which protection should be given (applause).

Mr. Joshi moved his amendment in a long speech laying stress on the fact that he was actuated by a desire to safeguard the interests of the taxpayers and the interests of the labourers.

Sir Charles Innes, while admiring the pertinacity and sincerity of Mr. Joshi, opposed the amendment as laying down conditions which could not in practice be worked. By appointing officers they would be merely appointing spies whose presence would disturb the relations between the employers and the employed.

Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha thought there was nothing revolutionary in the amendment which only attempted to concede to the taxpayers what was due to them.

The amendment of Mr. Joshi was lost by 58 votes to 37.

INDIANISATION SCHEME.

Doctor Lohokare then moved that at the end of the resolution the following be added:—"Provided that every paper pulp or paper manufacturing concern shall satisfy the following conditions namely (1) at least-third of the capital of such concern is held by natives of India, (2) the concern is registered in India and has a rupee capital, (3) the concern takes a reasonable number of Indian apprentices to be trained in the art of paper and pulp manufacture, (4) at least one third of the quantity of paper pulp produced is utilised for paper manufacture in India".

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that these general matters were recently discussed by the External Capital Committee whose report had just been received by the Government of India. The Assembly would have a discussion in due course on the committee's report and the Commerce Member therefore advised Doctor Lohokare to withdraw his motion.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that he fully sympathised with Doctor Lohokare and other members of the Assembly on their not being in a position to know from Government what ought to be the conditions for protection to an industry. The absence of any scheme embodying the primary conditions was the cause of a good deal of misapprehension in such matters. Doctor Lohokare withdrew the amendment.

The resolution was then carried without any further amendment.

PROTECTIVE DUTY.

Sir Charles Innes then moved for leave to introduce the Bill providing for fostering and development of the bamboo paper industry in British India. In the statement of objects and reasons it was stated that Government accept the Tariff Board's proposal to impose protective duty of one anna per pound on printing paper and writing paper as specified in the schedule. Government, however, consider that as the grant of loans or subsidies in the manner suggested by the Board is open to grave objections, the period for which protection should be granted should be seven years, instead of five, as proposed. Sir Charles Innes did not make any speech in introducing the Bill.

Mr. Chamanlal opposed the introduction of the Bill. He said that the Tariff Board in their report had laid down that these paper mills did not fulfill the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission. The industry was not an infant one but a grey-headed one and, moreover, most of the mills were European-owned. Despite opposition the Bill was then introduced.

In asking the Assembly to take the Bill into consideration Sir Charles Innes said it was nothing but a corrollary to the resolution passed a few minutes before.

Mr. Chamanlal opposed the consideration of the Bill. The paper industry, he said, had made tremendous profits during the war. The trouble with the industry was due to mismanagement and bad technical knowledge. Most of the fills were either European-owned or European managed.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, at this stage, contended that the bulk of the shareholders were Indians.

PROTECTION TO IGNORANCE.

Mr. Chamanlal challenged this observation of Sir Darcy Lindsay. He maintained on the strength of obstrvations contained in the Tariff Board report that protection should not be given to bamboo pulp industry which they were not sure would be put on a commercial basis. Proceeding, Mr. Chamanlal read a telegram from one Mr. Chaudhry, M.L.C., on behalf of the Kankinara Labour Union stating that unless the bill was passed the labourers would suffer by losing their jobs. This, Mr. Chamanlal considered, was a pure blackmail and a paid propaganda. Concluding, he said, "I say definitely here and now that I do not believe that a single worker is going to lose his job if this protection is not granted. The Tariff Board's own finding is that the major portion of our mills required no protection. As regards the Naihati Mill which produced bamboo pulp, we cannot give protection unless we are sure of the possibilities of the bamboo pulp industry. By giving protection without making enquiries, you will be granting protection to ignorance."

At this stage the Assembly rose for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch Sir Charles Innes briefly replied to Dewan Chamanlal's speech. The bill was then considered.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's amendment to omit "bamboo" from the title of the bill so that the Bill was to foster and develop the paper industry and not only the bamboo paper industry was ruled out of order.

BILL PASSED.

Sir Charles Innes in moving that the bill be passed, referred to Mr. Dumasia's amendment that protective duty be not imposedo on super-calendered paper imported in reels and said that this matter would be considered by Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee attached to the Department of Commerce, and if it was found that protection should not be given to it then Government would bring forward an amendment during the next session. If the decision was for protective duty then they would report to the Assembly. He made this announcement after consulting the members opposite especially because he had received a telegram from Allahabad and Madras saying that if this amendment for exclusive protective duty was made applicable to super-calendared paper, it would place some papers in an unfair position in their competition with the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly".

The bill was eventually passed.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1923 be taken into consideration. The Home Member said that since the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, certain difficulties had been brought to light by local Governments and Judicial authorities. The provisions of the Bill were to remedy these defects. Those provisions were all of a minor character and there was no substance in them.

The Bill attempted to restore the punishment of rigorous imprisonment which the amendment of 1923 had taken away. He wished that either the House would pass the bill as proposed or would reject it.

The House rejected an amendment of Mr. Amarnath Dutt that bill be referred to select committee, which the Home Member opposed.

Mr. Rangachariar objected to send to rigorous imprisonment persons who were unable to find security because of possessing no ostensible means of livelihood. It was improper that any civilised Government should rigorously confine persons simply because they had no ostensible means of livelihood. No necessity had been shown for the restoration of the discretion.

Sir Hari Singh Gour supported Mr. Rangachariar.

Mr. Tonkinson and Sir Henry Stanyon supported the Bill.

FOR DEFENCE OF HEARTHS AND HOMES.

Sir Alexander Muddiman asked whether the Assembly was going to turn down every measure intended to support law and order. If so let it say so. The change in law removing discretion was made without consulting local Governments and now not only all local Governments but jail officers and executive officers were unanimous that the discretion must be restored. If the Assembly was not going to give discretion to Magistrates then it was far better to remove section 109 itself from the Code. Section 109 must be amended as desired by Government if Burglars were to be arrested. There was no political flavour about the proposed change. It was moved solely with a desire to defend the hearths and homes of the people. Let the Assembly consider this point carefully.

Clause two of the bill was then pressed and lost by 52 votes to 51.

BILL FAILS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then did not move for the passage of the bill as amended. Non-official benches applauded the Home Member's statement. "I don't make any further motion, that is, that the bill as amended be passed."

The Assembly next considered and passed the bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act as reported by select committee.

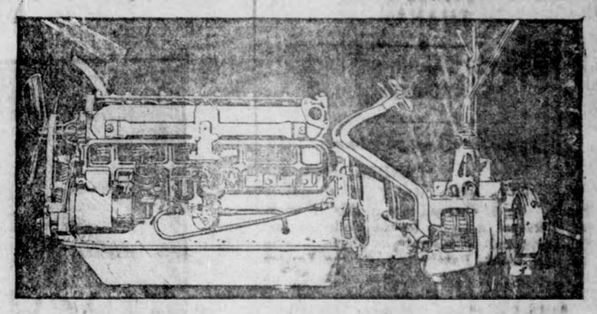
On the motion of Sir Hari Singh Gour the bill to amend Law relating to Testamentary Succession as passed by the Council of State was passed.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

The following students have passed out of the above Institution the Senior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce in Book-Keeping and Accountancy which was held in Bombay in last May by the Bombay Government Educational Department:—1. Rajadalyaxa Mukand Bhikappa, (Distinction). 2. Daruwalla Rustomji Pestonji. 3. Madon Phiroze Sorab. 4. Mehta Dhunjishaw Shapurji. 5. Sequeira Lawrence Sebastian. 6. Tendulker Ramchandra Mahdeo. 7. Khumbatta Rutanshaw Erachshaw. 8. Karle Khanderao Laxman.

The percentage of students passed in "Book Keeping and Accountancy" out of the above institution is 55 per cent. i.e. eight out of 15.



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POONA NOTES.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

We are living in a progressive age and the static character of Indian society is changing into a dynamic one. One hears of newer activities. Poona is astir at present with the activity of the Satya-Samaj School of Thinkers. The issue of "Majur" (The Labourer) dated the 9th instant contains an unusually substantial quantity of undiluted abuse and vituperation for the Brahmins, and the non-Brahmins who voted with the Brahmins to throw out the Fule-Statue resolution! The Municipal President Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte is the greatest sinner according to this demi-official organ of this new brand of thought! Satire, lampoon, parody, and invective, have all been freely used and the Brahmin caste has been held up to ridicule and contempt. Unseemly and highly provocative language has been used with regard to women and especially widows. One feels at times that one is living in Kolhapur of the late regime and not in Poona. The "Majur" claims even the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav among the humble disciples of Joti Fule and as all know Mr. Jadhav has never dissociated himself from this new socio-political philosophy! The Satya-Samajists have thrown an open challenge to the authority of both Society and Government! They have proclaimed for the benefit of hot-headed idiots and fanatics that if some one does damage to the statue of the late Lokmanya, one may get only a few months' imprisonment! Is it not pertinent under these circumstances solemnly to ask whether Society is going to allow these dangerous Quixotes to carry on any further their mischievous pranks? The community has given distinct proof that it is determined to stand no nonsense hereafter and if the Satya-Samajists are wise enough to see, they will take a lesson from the fiasco of the Fule Statue resolution. No minority, howsoever blatant and mischievous it may be, can ever successfully hope to coerce the whole community to think in a way which it believes to be detrimental to its best interests. Time alone will show whether our Satya-Samaj friends learn. But it is too early as yet to expect this. Baburao Fule and other "malee" members of the Municipal Council have incurred the wrath of Jedhe and Co. and an unsuccessful attempt was made by a few obscure people from the malee community to boycott them. A meeting was held at the "malee-chavdi" in Kasba Peth under the pompous name of "malee-panchayat" on the 7th instant. But the next day fifty-one respectable people from the malee-community issued a manifesto stating that the so-called panchayat was a farce and that they were going to defy the sham resolution of boycott passed by that panchayat.

The Mahajara of Kolhapur laid the foundation stone of the School of Shri Shivaji Maratha Society which is silently doing good work under Mr. Jagtap, the enthusiastic educationist of the Maratha community here.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas laid the foundation stone of the Gokhale Hall this evening in Sadashiv Peth.

TAGORE'S PLAYS AT KOLHAPUR.

A correspondent writes:—

The students of the Saraswati Vidyapeetha, past and present, staged the other day at Kolhapur two famous plays of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, "Sacrifice" and "Malini". The poet wrote the "Sacrifice" originally as a Bengali novel, called "Rajarshi" (the Saint-King), then dramatised it as "Visarjan" and lastly garbed it in English costume as "Sacrifice." It was a great pleasure to see these plays of the great poet being performed so beautifully and charmingly by the boys of Kholhapur, and thanks are due to Mr. Tophkhane, the proprietor and Superintendent of the Vidyapeetha High School, who organised the whole affair. A novel feature of the performance was that Mr. Tophkhane's daughter, Miss Akka, a girl of about 13 or so, took the heroine's part in "Malini" and acquitted herself most creditably on the stage. It was really a very bold step taken by this gentleman to allow his daughter to appear before the Maharashtrian public as one of the artists in a dramatic performance. It is a happy sign of the times that shows that "Old order changeth yielding place to new."

The "Sacrifice" was done in a manner that left nothing to be desired and its success was, to a very great extent, due to Mr. Parte, a first year class student of the Rajaram College, whose skill in impersonating as "Raghupati" displayed remarkable histrionic gifts.

It is reported Mr. Tophkhane may, if invited, send this amateur party including his daughter to any place in the Presidency, and I am sure it will be a nice treat to the Bombay public to see those young people staging these two very beautiful plays of Tagore.

Cannot the organisers of the "Youth Movement" in Bombay invite the Kolhapur Tagore Play Party to give its performances here?

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AHMEDABAD "CLEANS UP."

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The Ahmedabad Municipality deserves to be congratulated on its activity in a new direction. Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai, an enthusiastic councillor, has started, under the auspices of the Municipality, the work of cleaning the streets of the city. Last week, Mandvi Pole, the biggest street in the city, was selected for the activities of the health department and about a dozen lanes and by-lanes were cleared by continuous sweeping for three days and it is said that about ten tons of rubbish was removed from them. After the streets were cleared leaflets prepared by the health department of the Municipality were circulated from house to house pointing out how cleanliness in streets is to be maintained. At night a meeting was held in one of the streets cleared in this way where Dr. Hariprasad, and the Municipal President, Mr. Vallabhbhai, appealed to the people to maintain the cleanliness which had been attained by strenuous work for three days. They also appealed to the people to do away with dirty punch privies in the street and to make provision for clean latrines and play grounds for childen. Dr. Manilal Bhagat thanked the members of the Municipality for making such efforts to rouse a sanitary conscience among the people. On the night of the 7th instant, a similar meeting was held in Dhal's Street in Khadia Ward. This is also a street with many lanes and by-lanes and several dirty punch privies. All these were cleaned by the sanitary department as was done in Mandvi Street. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Hariprasad and by the President and Vice-President of the Municipality. Dr. Hariprasad hopes to go through the whole city in this manner giving an object lesson in cleanliness rather than making a show by going on sanitary rounds from time to time.

OUR DELHI LETTER.

CONGRESS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Bulbul Hindi is the favourite of the local Congressmen. In their final recommendation they have suggested her name for the presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress. The denizens of Delhi have a special regard for the poetess. They know she is sincere, she is the ambassador of unity, and unity alone will bring about the salvation of the people.

The Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Committee to carry on electioneering campaign in connection with municipal elections at Muttra, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. It is really of happy augury that the Congress Committe should turn its attention to municipalities. As Mr. Asaf Ali pointed out at the meeting, they could do a considerable amount of spade work through local bodies, which were daily tackling problems relating to the every day life of the people. They could help the cause of sanitation and education and make the lives of people more worth living. Left to inefficient or mischievous people these bodies could be made the instruments of indefinite mischief.

AUTO-TELEPHONES.

Delhi has got now auto-telephones. The system started working from five a.m. on Monday last. The new installation has cost about four lakhs. The system introduced in Delhi follows the lines of Cawnpore system. The first day of the Auto-telephone was a day of trial. Every one had a tale of woe. It was so difficult to get the right connection. No less than 250 subscribers lodged complaints with the Company. But during the last two days the state of affairs has improved wonderfully, and no doubt within the next few days the system will be in full working order.

Burglars are again busy in the city. They ply their nefarious trade specially at dusk time. They enter houses and lift things that might be lying handy. The latest victims of this Burglar brotherhood are Col. Franklin, Civil Surgeon and Eastern Engineering and Commercial Company.

Malaria is raging still furiously. About 60 persons succumb bed to the disease during the last week. And a larger number are laid up in bed. Unless the sanitation of the city improve the disease is bound to recur again and again.

The Commander-in-chief, it is rumoured, does not like the new bungalow that is being built for him in new Delhi. If the bungalow is finally rejected by His Excellency it will go to the Raisina Club which is hard pressed for a decent house. The Club is also negotiating to have the Travancore Palace which is nearing completion. The Commander-in-chief will probably continue in his present bungalow in the Civil Lines till a new one is built to suit his taste.

There is a proposal on the anvil to build a Railway station near the Pahar Ganj Bridge for the convenience of the Raisina residents. All trains, whether running on meter or broad lines, will stop here. The Government wants, it is said, to cost of the new Station to be equally devided between the Railways and the State, but the former are not quite willing to foot even a share of the bill. So the whole expenditure will probably be incurred from pay, the Exchequer.

Another day, light burglary has occured again. On Sunday last a burglar entered the house of Mr. Raghavan, Assistant Editor of "The Hindustan Times" and stole away five vests and one shirt. That the thieves can thus dare to enter houses in this fashion and pinch the treasured valuables of owners, while the police men are patrolling roads is really amazing. The recent burglaries clearly point to the existence of a gang of thieves who keep watch on houses for some days study the movements of the inmates, mark their time of arrival and departure, and select in psychologiial moment for their attack. In Mr. Raghavan's case the burglars entered as soon as the servant moved out. Evidently some one had been prowling about watching their movements. It is up to the police to hunt down the gang of thieves.

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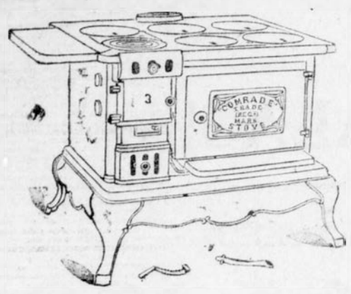

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3rd January, 1925

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